

Access to Microfinance & Improved Implementation of Policy Reform
(AMIR Program)

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Implementation of the Law on Agriculture (SPS)

Final Report

**Deliverable for Policy Component, Task No. 4.4.12 Implementation of the Law on
Agriculture (SPS)
Contract No. 278-C-00-98-00029-00**

Hjort Trip Report

***Phase 3 (May-August 2000)
&
Phase 4 (September-November 2000)***

April, 2001

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Hjort Trip Report (May-July and Sep-Nov 2000)

Summary of Progress

The assigned tasks fell into four categories:

- Drafting regulations for the new agriculture law;
- Establishing the SPS Enquiry Point at the Ministry;
- Training Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) staff in completing the AMS;
- Implementing SPS principles of least trade distorting, use of international standards, and streamlined border control through awareness training, regulations and instructions.

Regulations

Progress was made on six key regulations that govern the plant and plant product, animal and animal product and agricultural inputs import process, including quarantine. The regulation on SPS certificates and Jordan's new bi-lingual SPS certificates for exported products were finalized. The regulation on issuing non-automatic import licenses is complete pending enactment of a new import/export law that resembles the one proposed by AMIR Program. In addition, final versions of bi-lingual import license applications were completed. Regulations governing plant and products and animal and products quarantine and the regulation governing pesticides registration, manufacturing, import and export, and circulation were drafted. The pesticides regulation is to be the model for regulations for other inputs such as fertilizers, transplants and seedlings, veterinary medicines and raw feed of animal origin.

SPS Enquiry Point

At the end of Phase 3, a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture resulted in assignment of five MOA staff members to the Trade Agreements Unit (TAU). This unit, which reports directly to the Minister, will be responsible for SPS enquiries and notifications and computation of the annual AMS. It is also envisioned as a Ministry resource to ensure that proposed SPS measures, agricultural policies and trade decisions are WTO-compliant. The TAU has counterparts in each of the Ministry departments dealing with SPS matters and with JISM and the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Unfortunately, the TAU has not been formally assigned tasks or a mechanism of work due in large part to a conflict between the Minister and the Secretary General. This is problematic because some key persons in the Ministry do not want the Unit attached to the Minister. Without a formal declaration of tasks and mechanism of work, there is no structure requiring other Ministry entities to submit SPS measures, policy proposals or trade related issues such as import licensing for review and recommendation.

In addition to the administrative problems with the Unit, the staff members in TAU are weak in terms of English skills. Since all notifications, whether SPS or agriculture

related, are submitted in and received in English, the efficient review and preparation of such material will be difficult. It also complicates the process of training. Even so, training on the process of SPS enquiries and notifications was given to TAU staff and the counterparts in MOA, JISM and MOH.

AMS Training

AMS training continues to be problematic. Staff members that will be responsible for this activity on a continuing basis were not identified until Phase 4 and English language capability is limited. Training was provided on the Agreement on Agriculture and the notification requirements for the AMS. However, training was not completed because the Ministry has been unable to procure the data necessary to calculate the AMS.

The data required to compute the AMS come from many government entities and include information such as budget allocations for research, export promotion, public works like rural roads and irrigation systems, expenditures on domestic food aid, public stockpiling for food security, and so on. It appears that many entities do not understand why these data are needed by MOA and so letters from the Minister of Agriculture that were sent to these entities are ignored or put on the bottom of the work pile. This issue might be resolved by the Prime Ministry issuing a decree requiring prompt response to any information requests by a Ministry that are needed to fulfill commitments under international trade agreements (i.e., WTO membership).

SPS Principles

Numerous MOA staff members attended training workshops related to SPS Agreement principles. These workshops addressed the role of SPS certificates in trade (both importing and exporting), what can and can't be done with import licensing and transparency in decision making regarding import licenses, how technical regulations differ from SPS measures, what international standards are available for plant and animal health protection, how those recommendations differ from Jordan's current standards, and how to justify greater protection than that recommended by international standards. In addition, the principle of using the least trade distorting measures possible was repeatedly addressed.

While MOA staff members understand the basic principles in the SPS Agreement, the Ministry sees significant problems in employing the principles and maintaining plant and animal health. The problems are related to the government's ability to conduct necessary testing, inspection, quarantine and treatment of import consignments to ensure that health threats are minimized. Testing ability is limited by laboratory capacity, availability of test kits, skills of laboratory staff members, and location of laboratories (in Amman, far from Aqaba, the primary import point). Inspection of import consignments for plant pests and animal diseases is currently conducted but there are no public animal or plant quarantines in the country so inspection occurs in a designated area with very limited technical capacity in the customs zones. Fumigation facilities are available only in Jaber (the Syrian border) and Amman. That means that any consignment imported into Aqaba requiring fumigation before being released from customs must travel to Amman for treatment. This is very risky and so requiring fumigation increases the threat to domestic plants from import

consignments. Since the Ministry does not have funds to build laboratories, quarantine or fumigation facilities in Aqaba, these constraints were met in the past by banning imports of products that were viewed as too risky.

The option of banning imports on the grounds of technical feasibility is available under the terms of the SPS agreement. But, this is contrary to the spirit of the Agreement and therefore that has not been presented as a viable alternative. However, if the Ministry is unable to upgrade its technical capacity and assessment of the risk of transporting potentially pest infested or diseased animals through the country to private quarantine or fumigation centers shows an unacceptable level of risk, Jordan will be justified in banning imports of such products.

Technical assistance requests for laboratory and quarantine facilities and upgrading have been forwarded to the SPS Committee of the WTO but so far no response has been received. If the AMIR Program has funds for such activities, they would be well spent and ease the use of international standards and streamlining of border control.

Another issue that arose during training is the reluctance of working level staff to make critical decisions regarding border controls without the “protection” of a formally appointed committee. For example, preliminary approval of use of international recommendations for both plants and animals was given with the proviso that the approval be seconded by a committee. Therefore, establishment of expert committees to implement WTO compliant SPS measures is probably necessary. This needs to be addressed with the Minister or Secretary General.

Other Work

The Ministry requested assistance in developing its arguments in favor of abolishing the Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO). Therefore, a report was prepared describing WTO violations in AMO’s organizational law and implementation of such. Of particular concern is the imposition of inspection fees on imported agricultural products. These fees are imposed only on imported goods and therefore violate the national treatment principle. In addition, they are in violation of the terms of Jordan’s accession to the WTO which requires customs duties be the only charge on imported goods. And, the fees appear to be in excess of estimated actual cost. Based on these factors, the Ministry proposed to the Cabinet that AMO be abolished.

Recommended Additional Work

- Approval of draft regulations for animal, animal product, and plant and plant product imports and exports (quarantine regulations) should be obtained through an AMIR sponsored workshop at a local hotel (led by Mohammed Mobeideen with Rand Hannun (IBLaw) for legal advice).
- Follow up review of English version of the pesticides regulation to ensure WTO compliance.
- Obtain final review and approval from high-level Ministry officials (Administration Heads and Secretary-General) for SPS certificates and import licenses and the SPS certification regulation.
- The import/export-licensing regulation will need to be reviewed when the Import/Export Law is passed.

- Several more key regulations under the new agricultural law need to be drafted and approved.
- To demonstrate to MOA the likely risk from implementing international SPS standards, a tabulation of laboratory test results for import consignments for the past four years (1997-2000) will enable determination of SPS failure rates for country/product pairs and then develop a sampling plan from that information. Laboratories that need to be included are the veterinary and plant pest diagnostics and the pesticide analysis lab.
- Material presented in the SPS Enquiry and Notifications workshop needs to be summarized and organized into an Operations and Procedures Manual.
- The AMS training document needs to be completed and when necessary data are obtained, training can be completed.
- Additional workshops with plant protection and veterinary service staff are needed to complete a preliminary risk assessment that will enable adoption of international recommendations for most pests and diseases.
- Request or regulate the establishment of expert committees to oversee SPS measures for plant and animal health protection.
- Review of the regulation and instructions to be issued pursuant to any new import/export law is necessary to ensure that agriculture's special needs are met.

Trip Report

Task: Development of regulations

Develop regulations and instructions to implement the Law on Agriculture (Phase 3, Task 1 and Phase 4, Task 4)

Work Product:

Draft model regulations or instructions necessary to implement the Law on Agriculture, agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Progress

Mr. Mohammed Mobeideen (AMIR Program consultant) and I prepared drafts of three key regulations:

- Veterinary Quarantine Instructions, Issued pursuant to Article (51) of Agriculture Law No. () for the Year 2000
- Instruction of Health Precautions for Products of Animal Origin, Issued under Article (51) of Agriculture Law Number () for the Year 2000
- Plant Quarantine Instructions, Instruction No. () for the Year 2001 issued in accordance with Articles (23) and (26) of the Agriculture Law No. () for the Year 2000.

These regulations govern health (SPS) conditions required in imported and exported animals, animal products, plants and plant products. Border control procedures for importing and exporting, including inspecting, examining, sampling, and testing consignments are also specified. The regulations also govern transit shipments, conditions for transporting imported products through the country or to quarantines, and quarantine procedures (see Attachments 1, 2 and 3). The drafts need to be reviewed by concerned MOA staff before being finalized.

A daylong meeting was held with the Pesticides Division in the Plant Protection Directorate to get an overview of current regulations governing registration, importing, exporting, manufacturing and circulating pesticides. Potential non-WTO compatible issues (mostly TBT issues) were identified in the current regulations and desired changes and additions were also identified. Mohammed Mobeideen noted all the desired and necessary changes and was assigned the task of rewriting the current regulation in Arabic. The pesticides regulation will be the template for similar articles in the new agriculture law dealing with registration et al of seedlings and transplants, fertilizers, veterinary medicines and raw feed material of animal origin.

The regulation governing the requirements for sanitary and phytosanitary certificates that was drafted in Phase 2 was finalized. The English version of the regulation is in Attachment 4. Minor changes still need to be made in the bi-lingual SPS certificates from Phase 2. The bi-lingual SPS certificates are in the work report of Mr. Mohammed Mobeideen.

Also pending from phase 2, the regulation regarding import and export licenses has not been finalized since the new Import/Export Law has not been finalized. However, it is anticipated that should the Import/Export Law pass as proposed by the AMIR Program, the Ministry and the Cabinet should approve the current draft. If the Import/Export Law differs from the AMIR Program proposal, the draft regulation will have to be reviewed and probably revised before being approved by the Ministry. The current Arabic version of the regulation is in the work report of Mohammed Mobeideen.

Work To Be Completed

- Need approval by concerned MOA staff of the veterinary, animal product, and plant quarantine regulations. This should be done in an AMIR sponsored workshop at a local hotel. Since the discussion will be in Arabic, I do not need to be there. Instead, Mohammed Mobeideen should lead the discussion and Rand Hannun (IBLaw) should be there for legal advice.
- Need to review the English version of the pesticides regulation to ensure WTO compliance.
- Need to make minor changes to the bi-lingual SPS certificates and obtain final review and approval from high-level Ministry officials (Administration Heads and Secretary-General).
- Need to review import/export-licensing regulation when the Import/Export Law is passed.

Task: Streamlining Border Control

Continue to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in development and implementation of new procedures (including, if necessary, draft legislation, regulations or instructions) to streamline border control in accordance with Annex C of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. (Phase 3, Task 2 and Phase 4, Task 5)

Work Product:

Proposals for new procedures (including draft legislation, regulations or instructions) to streamline border control in accordance with Annex C of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

Progress

Thus far, work under this task has focused on awareness training and procedures to be followed when importing or exporting agricultural products. The regulations for veterinary and plant quarantine and animal product health precautions address these procedures.

The awareness training has emphasized the national treatment concept (imported products must be treated the same as like domestic products) and inspection must be limited to that which is reasonable and necessary. Current regulations require 100 percent inspection and extensive sampling and laboratory testing of all imported products. While exact data have not been procured, it appears that the incidence of rejection of import consignments of animals, plant, animal products and plant products has been very limited. This suggests that current procedures and requirements are in excess of what is reasonable and necessary if one applies a risk-based concept to inspection and testing. Therefore, if the need for sampling and laboratory testing could be reduced, border controls could be less time consuming.

When this matter was discussed in training workshops, the staff recognized that relying on past performance or accepting international SPS certificates at face value would certainly speed up border control. However, both the plant protection and veterinary services staff members do not trust the information on SPS certificates. This lack of trust is based on erroneous certification of various products over the past five years. Since the error was made by what one would assume were trustworthy developed countries, the Ministry's trust of all countries was severely damaged.

It may be possible to start building such trust by examining laboratory records to determine the incidence of rejection of import consignments. A summary of the pest diagnostic laboratory analysis results from December 1999 and January, April, May and July 2000 show that the incidence of pests in imported consignments is low (much lower than for local products). If this pattern is upheld over a longer sample period (e.g., January 1997-December 2000), it will be possible to categorize country/product pairs as high, medium and low risk. Then, high risk countries can be tested at all times, medium risk for the first five or so shipments and then every other shipment for some period of time, and low risk on a random basis.

The Ministry is prepared to follow the requirements of Annex C with 100 percent inspection and extensive sampling and laboratory testing. However, significant constraints associated with the Ministry's laboratories will hinder streamlining of border control. The lack of laboratory facilities at border points (especially Aqaba) means that all samples requiring laboratory testing are shipped to Amman. Because of the extensive sampling and laboratory testing of imported products, there are backlogs in the Ministry labs. This is especially the case for the pesticide residue lab. Therefore, most effective means of streamlining border control is to build and equip a modern animal disease and plant pest diagnostics laboratory in Aqaba. However, the

Ministry does not have funds to do so.

The pesticides analysis laboratory is willing to reduce its sampling and testing requirements based on historical performance of imported products relative to technical requirements. This will enable lab staff to conduct more random sampling of domestic products to make sure they meet the specified requirements. To implement this plan, the Pesticides Division needs assistance entering sample and results data into a computer.

Work to be completed

- Need to draft the regulation to be issued pursuant to Article 8 of the new agriculture law that governs compliance with technical and health requirements.
- Tabulate laboratory test results for import consignments for the past four years (1997-2000) to determine SPS failure rates for country/product pairs and then develop a sampling plan from that information. Laboratories that need to be included are the veterinary and plant pest diagnostics and the pesticide analysis lab. Pest diagnostics laboratory results for selected months in 1999 and 2000 are in electronic document PlantProtectionLabResults.xls (Attachment 5).

Task: Border Control Training

Task: Provide training on border control to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, JISM, and Customs (such training shall be coordinated with the food and standards consultants). (Phase 4, Task 3)

Work Product:

All training manuals and materials used in connection with training on border controls.

Planned Training Events:

- Streamlining Border Control: Principles, Procedures and Implementation (for Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and Customs Department)
- Streamlining Border Control: A Plan of Action (for administrators and upper management of technical services involved in border control)
- Streamlining Border Control: SPS Certificates, Technical Regulations and Import Licenses

Progress

For agricultural products, border control consists of verifying required certification, inspection, sampling and testing, and quarantine and treatment when necessary. The principles underlying border control procedures were addressed in the training events held for each of the plant protection and veterinary services staff members (see discussion under “Task: SPS Measures are Least Trade Distorting and Reflect International Standards”). An action plan for streamlining border control was not obtained because there are too many technical constraints to doing so, not the least of which was the reluctance of staff members to be held responsible for any decisions that were taken in the training sessions. Therefore, the second planned training event did not occur and cannot occur until the recommendations from the training sessions

are reviewed and acted upon by higher-level Ministry personnel.

Training Event

Training did occur on “SPS Certificates, Technical Regulations and Import Licenses” on October 2-4, 2000. The objective of this training event was to introduce key Ministry staff to the SPS, TBT and Licensing Agreements and their requirements and to propose regulations, forms and procedures to fulfill those requirements. The workshop agenda, draft SPS certificates, draft import licenses, draft licensing decision process and handouts are in Attachment 6. The presentation is in electronic form in the file “SPSCertsWorkshop.ppt.”

The workshop was well received by the participants and I was extremely pleased by their effort. All of the draft forms and draft regulations were carefully reviewed and commented upon and we were able to obtain a consensus on all of them.

Note: Three copies of the 2000 International Animal Health Code were provided to animal health specialists at the workshop and three copies of the current International Plant Protection Convention guidelines and recommendations were given to plant health specialists. These documents are not reproduced here since they are available on the internet at www.oie.int and <http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/agricult/agp/agpp/pq/default.htm>.

The workshop included:

1. Introduction to the SPS and TBT Agreements
2. SPS Certification and International Recommendations
3. Team review of draft SPS certificates
4. Introduction to WTO Licensing Agreement
5. Introduction to Proposed Import/Export Law
6. Team review of draft non-automatic import licenses
7. Team review of draft step-by-step checklists for determining eligibility for import license

See Attachment 6 for the following:

Presentation Material (attached)

1. SPSCertsWorkshop.ppt (NOTE: Material on slides 60-70 were not presented)

Handouts (attached)

1. Agenda
2. Commitments to WTO Regarding SPS Measures.doc
3. SomeDefinitions.doc
4. List of Commodities Subject to Import Licensing.doc
5. SPS-TBT Identification Exercises.doc
6. Model International Certificates.doc

Output from the training program:

1. Revised and approved bi-lingual SPS certificates for animals, animal products, plants, plant products and food (see Mobeideen report)
2. Revised and approved bi-lingual non-automatic import license applications (see Mobeideen report)

3. Draft English and Arabic checklists for deciding whether to approve import license applications
4. Revised and approved SPS certificates regulation to be issued when new Agriculture Law is passed

Task: SPS Enquiry and Notifications Point

Continue to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of the Enquiry and Notification Points on SPS (this work should be coordinated with consultants responsible for TBT and SPS/food) and establish data requirements, procedures, means and schedules for meeting notification requirements; assist in preparation of initial notifications; provide training on notification and enquiry point. (Phase 3, Task 3 and Phase 4, Task 6)

Work Products:

Draft model regulation to establish a SPS Enquiry Point within the Ministry of Agriculture, agreed with the Ministry.

A report concerning establishment and operation of the SPS Enquiry Point including its data requirements, operations and procedures.

Report on means and schedules for meeting notification requirements.

Training Events:

SPS Enquiry Unit: Operations (for Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and JISM)

Progress

As was discussed in prior trip reports, the SPS Enquiry Unit is part of the Trade Agreements Unit (TAU). Throughout most of Phase 3, the WTO Policy Committee at the Ministry, for what appeared to be personal (turf) reasons, did not support the proposal. Alternative structures, functions and administrative placement of the unit were proposed but the Committee never took action to actually appoint sufficient staff to the tasks. And, none of the proposals were given to the Secretary-General or the Minister and so they were not aware that the Ministry was not meeting a key commitment to the WTO.

Upon request of Dr. Halaiqah, an update on MOA's fulfillment of its WTO commitments was prepared (Attachment 7). After intervention from Dr. Halaiqah, an appointment was procured with H.E. Zuheir Zannounh, Minister of Agriculture, for August 9, 2000. At that meeting, the need for an SPS Enquiry Point and the proposed creation of the TAU was presented to the Minister. At the conclusion of the meeting, His Excellency ordered creation of the unit and instructed Majed Zakaria, the proposed chief of the unit, to draft a regulation to be issued pursuant to the current Ministry organizational law specifying the creation and functions of the Unit.

Between Phases 3 and 4, the Minister sent a memorandum to H.E. Dr. Halaiqah informing him of the creation of the Unit and outlining its functions. Dr. Halaiqah forwarded this memorandum to the Minister of Industry and Trade (see Attachment 8). Upon my return to Amman for Phase 4, I met with the Minister and he informed

me that the unit had been established and that training of the staff should commence as soon as possible. However, other than a 1-page memorandum specifying the staff in the Unit and counterparts within the Veterinary, Animal and Plant Departments, no directive or instructions outlining the functions of the Unit have been issued by the Minister. Further, the contents of the memorandum to Dr. Halaiah were not released or declared within the Ministry of Agriculture. Instead, the Minister has asked the head of the Unit, Majed Zakaria, to define the functions on a case-by-case basis (i.e., as the need arises) to avoid the appearance of ignoring a recommendation by the Secretary-General that the functions of the Unit be discussed and determined by the Ministry's planning committee (i.e., a committee comprised of all administration heads). Under these circumstances, it was not possible to obtain a Ministry-approved draft regulation to establish the Enquiry and Notifications Point. However, as requested by the Minister, training did commence.

Training Event

The staff of TAU, Ms. Rula Madanat of JISM, counterparts in the Veterinary, Animal and Plant Departments, and counterparts in the Ministry of Health attended a 2-day training workshop on October 9 and 10. Note that the SPS specialist from the International Organization Affairs Department of the Ministry of Industry and Trade was invited to the workshop but she decided it was "too technical" and so did not attend. The training program included:

- Introduction to the SPS and TBT Agreements
- Tasks of the SPS Enquiry and Notifications Section
- Procedures to be followed for counterparts and Section staff
- Maintenance of an SPS documents database
- Preparation of an SPS Notification

See Attachment 9 for the following:

Presentation Material

1. SPS ENU Training.ppt
2. SPS E&N Training—SPS Basic.ppt
3. SPS E&N Training—TAU and SPS Notifications.ppt
4. SPS E&N Training—Information Flows.ppt

Handouts

1. SPS E&N Transmission Form.doc
2. SPS Docs from WTO.doc
3. SPS Provisions in the New Ag Law.doc
4. Sample SPS notifications to the WTO (regular and emergency)

Training Assignments

1. SPS-TBT Identification Exercises.doc
2. Operations and Procedures Exercises.doc
3. First Not.doc
4. NotificationsRegister.xls

Output from the training program:

1. Obtained consensus on information flows, especially publication responsibilities for SPS measures.

2. Obtained consensus on information transmission form.
3. Participants reviewed, worked with and recommended changes to the proposed notifications register.
4. Participants completed Jordan's first SPS notification.

Work to be Completed

The material presented in the workshop needs to be summarized and organized into an Operations and Procedures Manual for the SPS Enquiry and Notifications Section. A draft of the manual was started using material from official WTO documents (see Attachment 10--SPS E&N Operations and Procedures Manual.doc).

Task: AMS Training

Task: Continue to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industry and Trade/WTO Unit in periodically updating AMS data. (Phase 3, Task 4 and Phase 4, Task 7)

Work Product

- Report on means and schedules for meeting notification requirements.

Training Event:

- Agriculture AMS Notifications

Progress

During Phase 3, no progress was made on this task due to lack of identified staff.

Training Event

Training was initiated during Phase 4 for the staff of the new Trade Agreements Unit. The training consisted of an introduction to the Agreement on Agriculture, the reporting requirements and the means of computing the AMS. Prior to training, the database underlying AMS calculation was updated to include all readily available final data for 1998 and 1999.

The handout given during the training sessions includes the work product (means and schedule for meeting reporting requirements) for this task.

See Attachments 11 and 12 for the following:

Presentation Material

WTOBasicsAgriculture.ppt

Handout

ManualforAgNotifs.doc

Training Assignment

Obtain missing data in JordanAG.xls (database underlying AMS calculation) from original sources.

Participants

Majed Zakaria, TAU/MOA
 Khaled Howidy, TAU/MOA
 Samira Darwish, TAU/MOA
 Amna Essa, TAU/MOA
 Ghosown Ganaim, TAU/MOA

Work to be Completed

As has been the case for the past 6 months, it was not possible to obtain the data necessary to complete training by taking TAU staff members through the process of calculating the AMS. Therefore, the staff was left with the assignment of gathering the necessary data. When the data are obtained, it must be entered in the JordanAG database and the AMS for 1998, 1999 and 2000 will be calculated automatically.

Task: SPS Measures are Least Trade Distorting and Internationally Consistent

Task: Assist the Ministry of Agriculture in ensuring that SPS measures applied in Jordan are applied in the least trade distortive manner and no stricter rules are applied than those laid out by international organizations such as OIE (see WT/ACC/JOR/33 para. 151). (Phase 4, Task 1)

Task: Assist the Ministry of Agriculture in developing a program for identifying SPS measures that are inconsistent with international norms and for determining, based on scientific evidence, where higher protection may be kept. (Phase 4, Task 2)

Work Product:

List of SPS measures inconsistent with international norms.

Training Event:

Risk Assessment: Identifying Priorities for Risk Assessment (for Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and JISM)

Progress and Training Events

These two tasks plus awareness of streamlining border control were addressed in a series of workshops with staff of the Ministry involved in plant health protection and animal health protection. There were three full day sessions with plant health staff members and four full day sessions with the animal health staff members. Since the staff at these workshops differed from those at prior workshops, each group was given an introduction to the SPS Agreement and what it means for Jordan's trade in agricultural products. Then, the group was asked to describe the current process for importing, focusing on the procedures employed to discern the sanitary or phytosanitary health of a consignment. The group was then asked to develop a list of regulated pests (for plants and plant products) and regulated diseases (for animals and animal products).

Attendees at Animal Workshops:

Ra'id Jamel Al-Shbelait	Animal feed specialist	568-6151
Adnan Al-Omari	Animal Production/MOA	568-6151
Ghosoun Ghanayem	TAU/MOA	568-6151
Saleh Al-Mohseen	MOA	568-6151
Hani Ihshasi	Epidemiologist/MOA	412-5101
Yasin Amro	Head, Poultry Health Div/MOA	412-6701/2
Nasser Hawamdeh	Epidemiologist, Animal Health	412-6701/2
Ghaleh Haddadin	Head, Quarantine Division/MOA	470-3208
Mohammed Bassam Al-Sharman	Director, Vet. Laboratories	477-1116
Dr. Fuad Aldomy	Director, Veterinary Dept.	412-7901

Attendees at Plant Workshops:

Mary Badusha	Insects Specialist
Mohammed Saria	Plant Protection
Mahmoud Al-Ektoum	Disease Specialist
Bilal Arafat	Insects Specialist
Zakaria Musalem	Disease Specialist, Plant Lab
Naser Atememe	Virus Specialist
Mayisa Meheyarh	Bacteria Specialist
H. Arankeh	
Faisal Nemart	NCARTT
M. Al-Bakril	

The means used to identify regulated pests and regulated diseases used a simple approach to risk assessment. The procedure involves classifying pests and animal diseases according to international recommendations and presence in Jordan. If a pest or disease is internationally regarded as very dangerous (i.e., to be prohibited entry) and the pest or disease does not currently exist in Jordan, it is a prohibited pest or disease and is at the top of the regulated pest or disease list. If the pest (disease) is internationally regarded as somewhat dangerous, a simple index is computed to classify the danger of that pest (disease) to Jordan. The factors to be considered are those in an internationally recommended risk assessment (hazard, release, exposure, and consequence) and the weights assigned to them by the groups are:

	Plants	Animals
Difficulty detecting (the pest or disease)	0.2	0.1
Hazard to humans/animals		0.4
Difficulty of treating (killing, eradicating)	0.3	0.1
Ease of introduction	0.1	0.1
Ease of establishment/transmission	0.1	0.1
Ease of spread	0.1	0.1
Control cost	0.2	0.1

Each of these factors is given a subjective risk/cost factor as follows:

5	=	High
4	=	Moderately high
3	=	Moderate
2	=	Moderately low

1	=	Low
0	=	No risk/cost

Multiplying each assessment factor value by the respective weights yields an index number from 0 to 5.0. The recommended border control measure is then determined by that index number as:

For animals:

5.0	Prohibit imports
>4.0 but <5.0	Pre-exit quarantine & vaccinate/test & post-entry quarantine
>3.0 but <=4.0	Pre-exit quarantine or pre-exit testing & post-entry quarantine
>2.0 but <=3.0	Post-entry quarantine
<=2.0	Abbreviated post-entry quarantine

For plants:

5.0	Prohibit imports
>4.0 but <5.0	Quarantine, re-export if pest found
>3.0 but <=4.0	Quarantine with mandatory treatment (fumigation)
>2.0 but <=3.0	Quarantine, treat as needed
<=2.0	No restrictions

As index numbers and border control measures were obtained for specific pests and diseases, the results were compared to international recommendations for the pest or disease. In cases where the group's results were more stringent than international standards, they were asked to reassess their analysis. Any group recommendation that exceeded international standards will require a complete risk assessment to support that border measure. Therefore, some of the group's biases were adjusted to more closely reflect international standards and recommendations. However, in certain cases, there was great reluctance to lower the protection level, even if it meant having to conduct a risk assessment.

The high index levels are in part a reflection of constraints in laboratories and availability of quarantine facilities. Apparently there are very limited funds to purchase materials necessary to conduct tests required to detect animal diseases. For plants, there are no quarantine facilities—just an area in the customs zone where plants can be visually inspected. In addition, fumigation facilities are available at only two entry points (Jaber, on the Syrian border and Amman). These factors make entry of a pest or disease more likely if an animal or plant is permitted to enter the country. Therefore, the best defense, even though it is excessive, is to prohibit imports.

The plant protection group did not feel adequately qualified to conduct even this simple risk assessment. They were only able to enter risk/cost factors for 150 pests out of 655 that need to be classified. The remaining pests are generally unknown to them or they did not have the necessary reference material with them (even though they knew we were classifying pests). The group made the following recommendations:

1. Add quarantine and fumigation capacity at entry points
2. Upgrade skills of inspectors and MOA staff
3. Increase number of plant protectionists in Directorates

4. For pests present in Jordan, a preliminary assessment of the risks has been made and the resulting proposed border action should be reviewed by a committee of experts before being adopted.
5. For pests on the EPPO A1 list and not present in Jordan, the border action should be to prohibit imports from any country/area with that pest.
6. For pests not present in Jordan, more information is needed to evaluate the risks the pests represent to Jordan and therefore they should be evaluated by a committee of experts.
7. The Ministry should establish standing committees for each class of pest (insects and mites, nematodes, viruses, fungi, bacteria and phytoplasma) of experts from academia, the private sector, and government to evaluate pest risks.

The animal protection group also did not complete the task. Virtually every assessment factor was given a very high value, even after discussion with two veterinarians from Australia who attended one of the sessions. In addition, the multiple levels of protection that could be applied were visually demonstrated but that still did not convince them totally that international standards were okay.

This is inconsistent with the current regulations and restrictions imposed on live animal imports. It was demonstrated that if they use international recommendations for live chickens, they would be providing far more protection to domestic poultry than currently. That demonstration occurred at the last workshop and requires follow up.

One of the problems in completing this task is that both the veterinary service and the plant protection staff do not have access to all the information they need to make informed assessments. I created the spreadsheets and they are the most comprehensive compilation of essential pest and disease information they have. The data in the spreadsheets are from public sources but no one in the Ministry had thought to do such a thing. Therefore, simply providing more information to the Ministry staff should make this task easier.

An electronic copy of the 2000 International Animal Health Code was given to Dr. Fuad Al Doumy, the head of the Veterinary Service. Current EPPO (European Plant Protection Organization) plant quarantine recommendations were given to the plant protection staff members. Additional information that can be of use in completing the risk assessment spreadsheets can be added to the spreadsheets. For animals, this includes:

- Conditions under which disease can establish itself in Jordan
- Means of infection or spread
- Susceptible species
- Carriers of the disease
- Infective or incubation period
- Are there visual indications of the disease?
- Is laboratory diagnosis necessary?
- Tests needed to detect the disease
- Are tests effective in incubation/dormant stage?
- Treatment for the disease
- Mortality rate

- Incidence of humans contracting disease
- Areas where disease is endemic
- Where is disease most likely to occur?
- Historical incidence of disease in imported products

For the plant spreadsheet, the following will be useful in determining border measures:

- Carriers of the pest
- Countries where the pest is known to occur

See Attachments 13-16 for the following:

Presentation material

DeterminingRegulatedPests-7-11.xls

Import Requirements-Animals-Adjusted Formula.xls

ImportProcess-Animals.ppt

Handouts

Live Poultry Instructions.doc

AdditionalDeclarations-LiveChickens.doc

Evaluation of a Veterinary Service.doc

Possible Effectiveness Indicators.doc

Internet resources

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: Guidelines for the Preparation of Regulated Pest Lists, Draft Standard, May 2000, ISC-Final (for country consultation) (IPPC site: <http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/agricult/agp/agpp/pq/default.htm>)

Pest quarantine recommendations (from EPPO electronic document service: www.eppo.org)

2000 International Animal Health Code (from www.oie.int)

Work to be completed

For both groups, the following should be done:

1. Add additional information to the risk assessment spreadsheets to complete the analysis of pests/diseases that are known in Jordan.
2. Determine commodity coverage for border actions (e.g., seeds, seedlings, transplants, cut branches/flowers, fruits and vegetables, animals, embryos/ova, semen, raw feed materials, etc.).
3. Review proposed measures to make sure they do not exceed national requirements.
4. Obtain list of pests/diseases for which protection in excess of international standards is desired. These should be subjects for a more detailed risk assessment.
5. Issue instructions with regulated pest/disease list and border control measures.

Steps 1-3 would benefit from the consultancy of a veterinarian with experience in evaluating risk.

Task: Other Requests by GOJ Staff

The Ministry requested assistance in developing its arguments in favor of abolishing

the Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO). Therefore, a report was prepared describing WTO violations in AMO's organizational law and implementation of such (see Attachment 17). Of particular concern is the imposition of inspection fees on imported agricultural products. These fees are imposed only on imported goods and therefore violate the national treatment principle. In addition, they are in violation of the terms of Jordan's accession to the WTO which requires customs duties be the only charge on imported goods. And, the fees appear to be in excess of estimated actual cost. Based on these factors, the Ministry proposed to the Cabinet that AMO be abolished.

To ensure that non-automatic import licensing regulations and instructions to be issued under the new import/export law took into account the special needs of agriculture, the proposed regulation and instructions were reviewed. Some changes are required to ensure that agriculture's concerns are addressed. Since the law is pending in Parliament, no action is needed at this time but a similar review will be necessary when the law is passed. The comments are in Attachment 18.

Attachment 1: Veterinary Quarantine Instructions

Issued pursuant to Article () of Agriculture Law No. () for the Year 2000

Article 1

These instructions shall be called the “Veterinary Quarantine Instructions” and will be enforced thirty days after publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

Considering the definitions mentioned under Article 2 of Agriculture Law No. () for the year 2000, the following terms and words shall have the meanings specified opposite each of them unless the context otherwise indicates.

Officially authorized veterinarian	A veterinarian authorized by the Veterinary Administration of a country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of animals and animal products and, when appropriate, perform certification of the health or safety of such animals and animal products. (OIE definition)

Article 3

The importer who has obtained a license from the Ministry for importing live animals shall notify the concerned authority, either at the Ministry or the Agricultural Center at the crossing port, of the arrival date of the consignment, at least one week before its arrival date.

Article 4

- (a) Entry of imported animals to the Kingdom or export thereof is allowed only via any of the following border posts according to the shipping method. The importer should use the border post specified by the Ministry in the import license.

Why is it necessary to restrict to a single entry point? Why not allow imports at any of the quarantine points, especially since we require the importer to notify the Ministry one week before arrival of the consignment?

- 2- Via land: from one of the following border posts: Karamah, Ramtha, Jaber, Mudawarah, Omari, Sheikh Hussein Bridge crossing, King Hussein Bridge crossing Elat, Prince Mohammed Bridge, Dorrah or any other crossing to be authorized in the future.

Do all of these entry points have quarantine facilities? If not, exclude them from the list of eligible entry points.

- 3- Via air: Queen Alia'a International Airport, Amman Airport or any other airport to be authorized in the future.
 - 4- Via Sea: Aqaba seaport.
 - 5- Via railroad: Mafrag.
- (b) The animals crossing through one of the entry posts mentioned above in paragraph (a) of this Article will be quarantined at the quarantine **station at the post** specified in the Import License in any of the following quarantine stations, **or, when circumstances warrant, at the quarantine stations listed below upon order of** any of which may not be substituted unless the Ministry, **for technical reasons, sees otherwise.**

- 1- Jaber Quarantine
- 2- Mafrag Quarantine
- 3- Ramtha Quarantine
- 4- Sarrah Quarantine **Where is this?**
- 5- **Any Private** quarantines **certified and** approved by the Ministry for this purpose.
- 6- Any quarantine to be constructed and announced by the Ministry at a later date.

Section 2. Consignments by Sea

Article 5

- (a) If the consignment is coming via sea, the importer or his agent should provide the Ministry's official at the **seaport crossing post** with official documents related to the shipment including the **original** import license and the **original** health certificate
- (b) The official in charge should assure that all required documents are available and meet the conditions **required in current regulations governing health certificates and import licenses**. In case such documents are not available or incomplete, or the information given there under is inaccurate, the consignment will not be inspected. The importer will be given **72-hours** ~~grace period~~ to **obtain the original documents** complete the missing items & required information. If he fails to do so in time, the consignment will not be inspected & examined unless the missing items are **confined to non-stamp & seal of the documents for authenticity purposes???**. The importer shall shoulder both any loss and additional expenditures caused by the delay, that he might incur.

- (c) If the official authorities ~~do not~~ authenticate the documents submitted by the importer, the shipment will be examined and inspected. If the shipment is found sound and safe and free of any disease symptoms, then it will be allowed into the quarantine after the **importer undertakes in writing to duly stamp and seal the documents within __ hours**. If he fails to do so, the importer must pay doubled fines and **customs duties??? taxes**.

What is meant by stamping and sealing the documents?

- (d) No shipment of live animals will be permitted into the kingdom if any other country rejects it for health reasons. **(Move to general conditions of import) How do we know it has been rejected by another country?**

Article 6

On observing the provisions of Paragraph (c) under Article (5) of these Instructions, if it is assured that the required documents are complete and correct, a committee, comprising a veterinarian of the Center's staff, or a special panel set-up for this purpose, will climb the ship anchored in the territorial waters and perform the following:

- 1- Receiving the following documents from the Master (captain of the ship) and assuring themselves of completion and correctness of such documents:

One- The certificate accompanying the consignment signed by the veterinarian who is officially authorized by the authority in the country of export. This certificate shall testify that an authorized vet in the country of export duly examined the animals before shipment. The certificate should confirm that there were no animals suffering from cow-plague, pneumonia, blue tongue, "foot and mouth" disease, African horse sickness, cowpox, or any other epidemic disease.

These will be specified in the animal health certificate and do not apply, necessarily, in all cases (e.g., poultry). Since these conditions may change, we do not want to have to reissue the regulation but refer instead to instructions from the Minister listing current quarantine diseases.

Two- A document signed by the master asserting that **he did not ship any animals banned to enter the kingdom aboard his ship** during his voyage's time from the port of export. He also must declare that he did not, during the voyage, unload or allow to unload any of the animals imported to Jordan in any other seaport, or reload such animals or other animals. He must confirm that no injuries or diseases **or deaths** had taken place among the animals transported aboard his ship during the voyage. If any of such casualties occurred, the Master should specify the casualties and how they happened. He must declare illness cases and the steps taken to treat them.

The Master of the ship may not know what animals are banned from import. I think this is an unreasonable requirement. It is the IMPORTER's responsibility to ensure that the animals are not banned from import.

- Three- A document illustrating the voyage route of the ship from the export port to Aqaba seaport.
- 2- Inspecting, examining, and testing of animals aboard the ship to confirm their health condition **shall be undertaken** according to the following measures. The provisions of this Paragraph and the next one shall be applicable on animals imported via land, air, or railroad.

This should be in the section regarding general requirements since it applies to all modes of transportation.

- 3- The following procedures shall be followed:
 - One- The animals shall be (externally) physically examined to identify their general health condition provided that the examined heads shall not be less than (___%) of the total animals on board.
 - Two- **Conducting laboratory tests on animals by the detectors???**, which should be supplied by the importer

What laboratory tests? How does this differ from item 4?

- Three- Conducting anatomy / post-mortem examination on any dead animals to determine causes of death. **Autopsy** shall also be made on any living animals whose health is under suspicion. The rate of dissected animals must not be more than (%) of the total living animals (consignment) on board.
- Four- Taking serological samples of the animals' blood, and delivering them **under sanitary conditions as outlined below** **safely** to the labs to make advanced tests & analyses thereon:
 - (a) A) Condition 1, etc.
- 4- Steps mentioned under items (2 and 4) of Paragraph (c) of this Article shall be carried out as follows:
 - One- On all the consignment if the animals' figure range between 1-100 heads
 - Two- On (%) if the animals' figure range between 101-1,000 heads.
 - Three- On (%) if the animals' figure range between 1,001-10,000 heads.
 - Four- On (%) if the animals' figure range between 10001-100,000 heads.

Visual examination of the animals should be done according to the above schedule (percentages) but serological samples do not need to be taken at such high percentages (e.g., 100% for consignments of 100 animals or less) when an animal health certificate accompanies all consignments. This is especially true given the ability to prohibit import of live animals from any country that is judged to have an ineffective Veterinary Service. Therefore, this article should be split into two articles, one dealing with inspection (visual examination) and the other with incidence of testing (taking samples and

conducting laboratory tests). The incidence of testing should be determined according to the risk of introducing a disease from the certified consignment. See Article 6b below.

Also, I think it is necessary to specify the “safe” conditions under which serological samples are delivered to the laboratories. Therefore, something like what is contained in paragraph b in Article 6b should be added.

Article 6b

- (a) The Director of the Veterinary Department shall issue instructions as necessary to determine the rate at which serological samples of the animals' blood shall be taken. The rate (percentage of animals in the consignment) shall be according to the health risk from the type of animal and country of origin and countries or areas thereof of transit, if applicable. The health risk shall be determined based on the incidence of disease in the country of origin or area thereof relative to Jordan, the economic cost of transmission of animal disease to domestic animals, and prior incidence of disease in consignments from the country of origin or areas thereof and, if applicable, the countries or areas thereof of transit.
- (b) Serological samples shall be delivered to the laboratories to make advanced tests & analyses thereon under the following sanitary conditions:
 - 1) Condition 1, etc.

Article 7

If the documents identified under Paragraph (a) of Article (6) of these Instructions are unavailable or incomplete, or if the external physical test of animals, or the results of serological test or autopsy of any of the ~~living~~/ dead animals show some of them are sick or stricken by ~~banned~~ **quarantine** diseases, the motor vessel will not be allowed to anchor on any dock of the port nor will it be permitted to unload the animals thereat. **In addition, the animals shall be removed from territorial waters within __ hours.**

Article 8

If the documents mentioned in Paragraph (a) under Article (6) of these Instructions are handed over and are proven to be out of suspicion and complete with no sign of any **quarantine disease epidemic** among the animals shipped on the motor vessel and the results of the external physical examination, serological examination, and any autopsies made on board show that the animals are free of ~~any all quarantine diseases illnesses under lists A and B~~, the motor vessel will be allowed to anchor on the docks and unload its consignment and the animals will be transported to the specified quarantine **under the conditions specified in Article (9) of this regulation** at the expense of the importer and under his responsibility.

Article 9

Under the supervision of the **Ministry veterinarian** ~~committee along with that of the representatives of the Customs Department and other governmental authorities~~, the animals shall be unloaded from the ship to the port ground. They shall be loaded on the transport means prepared for this purpose, and transported to the specified quarantine. **When unloading and transporting the live animals to the quarantine, the current recommendations of the OIE for such shall be followed. Further, it shall be ascertained that the transport facility should shall be cleaned by disinfectants before and after use** and equipped with devices needed to secure the safety of the animals

and safeguard Jordanian lands from pollution from animal droppings following the current OIE recommendations.

Article 10

The Ministry veterinarian Committee-supervising the load and unload operation at the port shall give the driver of the transport means a document identifying the type of animals shipped, their figures the number of animals and any other information ithe deems necessary. The driver shall keep the document during his drive from the port to the quarantine. He shall hand over these documents and other official papers to the official in charge of the veterinary quarantine station. The latter official shall match the information on these documents with the load.

What other official papers will the driver have?

Section 3. Consignments by Land, Air or Rail

Article 11

- (a) If the imported animals are coming via land, air or railroad, the importer or his agent shall present the required shipment-specific official documents to the concerned Ministry official at the entry post Crossing Port Center. The official shall check the documents to confirm that all required documents are available, that they are correct and complete, and that the documents meet the required conditions and provide the necessary information.
- (b) If the official at the entry post Crossing Port Center finds that the documents are not available, are incomplete, illegal or fraudulent or some of the referred required information is missing, the animals shall not be permitted into the Kingdom's territory or allowed to be unloaded, there onto.
- (c) The importer shall be granted the grace period specified under Paragraph (c) of this Article to complete the documents or bring in or correct the missing information, provided that the importer should bear the loss that may be incurred plus the extra expenses resulting from the delay. He should also provide food and drinking water to the animals during the waiting period.
- (d) The grace period provided for under Paragraph (c) is as follows:
 - 1- 24 hours if the consignment is coming via air.
 - 2- 48 hours if the consignment is coming via land, on trucks or by train.
- (e) If the documents are available with no missing items or faults, or if they are made available or corrected within the period specified under Paragraph (d) of Article (11) of these Instructions, the Ministry veterinarian official at the entry post Crossing Port Center shall examine the animals on the transport means. The Ministry veterinarian shall He has the right to conduct lab tests by the detector devices, take animal blood samples, and then dispatch them by safe means to the laboratory where they shall undergo advanced laboratory examinations.
- (f) If the results of the external physical examination or lab test by the detectors or advanced laboratory test(s) show that the animals or some of them are sick or suffering from any banned contagious quarantine disease, the animals shall not be allowed into the Kingdom or unloaded on its territories.
- (g) If the results of the external physical examination, or lab test by the detectors or advanced laboratory test show that the animals are healthy and free from all quarantine diseases any banned epidemics, they shall be transferred to the quarantine identified in the Import License.

- (h) The competent official at the land crossing port shall be sure that the animals' transport means licensed to cross into Jordan are suitable and have safety devices to protect the shipped animals and safe guard the Jordanian territory from pollution caused by their droppings.

Repetition of earlier material

- (i) The concerned official at the airport crossing port, or at the train arrival station shall confirm that the transport means which would carry the animals - allowed onto the Kingdom's territory – to the specified quarantine station have been disinfected prior loading. These vehicles shall be supplied with safety devices to protect the transported animals, and also to safeguard Jordan's lands from pollution caused by the animals' dung.

Repetition of earlier material

- (j) The concerned official at the Crossing Port Center shall provide the driver of the transport means with a document showing details of the type of animals transported on the conveyance, their number, and any other information he may consider necessary. The driver must have these papers along his travel from the entry port or loading center up to the quarantine station. He should hand the paper over along with other official documents to the official of the specified quarantine station. The official shall check the information against the load.

Repetition of earlier material

Article 13

- (a) The animals detailed below, whether imported or exported, shall be subjected to quarantine except those excluded therefrom in accordance with ~~Item—3,~~ Paragraph (b) of this Article:

Sheep, goats, cows, antelopes (buffaloes), camels, horses, mules, donkeys, pigs, deer, ostriches, circus animals, and big wild life animals.

Poultry?

- (b) The following animals shall be excluded from the quarantine operation:
- 1- The below-mentioned animals on condition that they are imported from an unbanned country. They must be accompanied with a veterinary health certificate **containing the information required according to current legislation and instructions and be** signed and stamped by the veterinary authorities of the exporting country, **and** confirming that the animals are disease-free and have also been inoculated and immunized. However, the Director of the Veterinary Department may order their isolation with the importer for the period he would specify. The quarantined animals must be followed-up by **a visit from** an accredited veterinarian doctor.
 - 2- Dogs, cats, in-door birds, **wildlife birds???**, decoration fish, reptiles, amphibious animals, **bees???** and **pets**.
 - 3- Test and experiment animals.
 - 4- Animals directly imported from a country, which has signed with Jordan an agreement on mutual recognition of veterinary quarantine measures. These **animals measures** shall be accompanied by a health certificate accredited by the veterinary authorities in that country affirming that the animals have been subjected to quarantine, and they are disease-free.
 - 5- Animals directly imported from a country which is internationally known to be free of animal diseases not found in Jordan and which are accompanied by a health certificate accredited by the veterinary authorities in that country

affirming that the animals have been subjected to quarantine, and they are free of diseases found in Jordan.

Article 14

The imported animals shall be secluded inside the quarantine **identified in the Import License** for the period fixed under Article () of these Instructions. The period shall be calculated from the hour at which the animals reach the quarantine station, considering a day is 24 hours.

Article 15

The owner of the animals held at the quarantine shall provide sufficient fodder and drinking water should they be unavailable at the quarantine. He must also provide manpower to take care of the animals and clear their sheds under the supervision and directions of the Quarantine Official. **The procedures to be undertaken when clearing sheds are as follows:**

- 1- **Condition 1, etc.**

Article 16

The competent veterinarian doctor shall be responsible for **inspecting, testing, examining** and medicating the animals during **the mandated** quarantine time according to the instructions of the Director of the Veterinary Department or his authorized representative.

How does inspection differ from examination?

Article 17

If the result of the inspection, exams, **or lab tests or autopsy** show that any of the animals held in the quarantine has ~~is attacked by a quarantine banned disease~~ **or if an animal that died in quarantine is proven to have died of a quarantine disease, that animal and all in contact with it** shall be killed. This act shall be carried out under supervision of the veterinarian or whom he authorizes, and in the attendance of the animals' owner or his agent. The official supervising the act of elimination (killing) **or ordinary deaths???** shall ~~should~~ prepare a **written record** **process-verbal???** of the killing (disposal) case to be signed by the **supervisor???**. The animals' owner or his agent shall be provided with a copy of the **written record** ~~verbal process~~.

Article 18

On completion of the prescribed quarantine time and following confirmation that the quarantined animals are healthy **and do not carry a quarantine disease** ~~and non-epidemic, or non-contagiously attacked by a banned disease~~, the quarantine shall be lifted. The official in charge shall notify, in writing, the party concerned or his agent of this issue as well as of the date and hour of lifting the seclusion. He shall permit that party to take the animals out of the quarantine after affirming that all **realizable** fees and expenses are paid.

Article 19

If the owner refuses to move the animals from the quarantine station after the expiry of the isolation time, or fails to do so for a period of seven days beyond the quarantine completion date, or refuses to pay fees and other **realizable** expenses for the animals or any part thereof, the Director of the Veterinary Department shall order their selling or slaughter to sell their meat as he sees appropriate. If the selling price

or meat value exceeds the incurred fees or expenses including the charges of butchering or selling, ... etc., the balance money shall be paid to the owner. But if the selling returns are less than the funds due on the owner, the **selling value balance** shall be collected under the Law for Collection of Government-owned Dues.

Article 20

The importer shall shoulder any loss that may be caused to him because of the death, injury, killing, or theft of any animal during the loading or unloading operation, or during the transport of the animal to the quarantine and taking it out from there, or during its presence therein due to any accident or ailment caused by natural factors.

Article 21

The droppings of animals at the quarantine shall be eliminated and the quarantine shall be disinfected after evacuation of animals according to the current guidelines of the International Office of Epizootics ~~by burning or by any other method at the discretion of the Director of the Veterinary Department. The quarantine shall be disinfected after evacuation of animals according to instructions.~~

Article 22

No animal, vehicle, or any other things shall be allowed in or out of the quarantine without written permission from the **Quarantine Official**. If any of the above mentioned is found in the quarantine without advance permission, they shall be destroyed or disposed of at the discretion of the Director of the Veterinary Department or his authorized deputy.

How does quarantine official differ from quarantine veterinarian and "supervisor"?

Article 23

The veterinary authorities at the arrival port may refuse entry of coverings, equipment, utensils, cages, boxes, tools, saddles ... etc., which were used on the **transport** ~~motor~~ vessel for the sake of the imported animals, if it is seen that the same **is necessary**. The authorities may also permit their unload if there has been no obstacles, provided such items be disinfected and treated at the importer's expense.

Must define the cases when this is necessary. This can be done by referencing the OIE recommendations regarding implements or simply as those that may carry a notifiable disease (see comment below).

Article 24

If the veterinarian supervising the quarantine decides, for health reasons, to kill any animal whose meat is not allowed to be eaten **(according to Islamic Shari'a)???** its corpse shall, at the vet's discretion, either be incinerated or buried at the expense of the owner.

If an animal is killed for health reasons, is there ever a case when the meat may be consumed safely?

Article 25

If the **concerned** official at the quarantine suspects that any animal is sick after completion of its seclusion time, he shall keep it quarantined until its condition is **fully** ~~finally~~-diagnosed.

Article 26

- (a) If there is not enough space in the government quarantines, or there is shortage of technical facilities to seclude the imported animals or those to be exported to a place outside Jordan, the animals may be quarantined at a private quarantine station provided that an advance agreement is obtained, and that conditions and technical requirements required therefor are available in the private isolation place.
- (b) The place **under contract? licensed to be used** as a private quarantine shall not be utilized for any other purpose throughout the period of its **use by the Ministry accreditation** as a private quarantine. In case it is used otherwise, then the **contract? decision** taken in this respect shall be immediately cancelled.
- (c) **Accreditation Ministry use?** of any private quarantine may be cancelled at any time provided that the concerned person should be notified a week prior to enforcement of such decision. The animals held there, which would not have completed the seclusion time, shall be kept quarantined until completion of the specified period.
- (d) It is not permissible to enter any animal into the private quarantine or to take any animal out of it with the aim of exporting it outside the kingdom or transporting it to any other location in the country, or disposing of it in any manner without a written permit from the **Ministry** veterinarian in charge, or whoever he may authorize on condition that the provisions of these Instructions should be observed.
- (e) The veterinary authorities shall supervise the private quarantine, and the seclusion measures shall be implemented thereat as if they were enforced at a governmental quarantine.
- (f) Entry into the private quarantine of unauthorized personnel is not permitted unless they obtain written permission from the Director of the Veterinary Department or whomever he authorizes explaining reasons for entry and the disinfectant steps to be followed.

Need clarification of the terms of use by the Ministry. Is this by contract with the quarantine owner? Do we need to specify that the quarantine must be equipped as recommended by the OIE? What is meant by the term 'accreditation'?

Section 4. Exporting Live Animals from the Kingdom

Article 27

Any party wishing to export any animals outside the Kingdom where the destination country stipulates that they be held at a veterinary isolation stations prior to export shall submit their demand in writing on a special form accredited by the Directorate of Agriculture **which shall specify the exit point to which the exit port is attached???**. The request may also be presented to the Directorate of Agriculture where the animal falls within its **regional? specialty** area. The concerned Directorate shall then name the veterinary quarantine where the animal shall be kept before allowing its transportation.

Article 28

The owner ~~or his authorized representative~~ of the animal(s) that will be exported and that have been ~~Okayed~~ **approved for entry** into the quarantine under these Instructions shall sign a proclamation certifying the following:

- 1- That the animal(s), according to his best information and belief, is free from ~~quarantine contagious diseases~~ and has not been exposed to any ~~disease illness~~ during the three months preceding its transportation to the quarantine.
- 2- That the animal was transported to the quarantine in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle as per the instructions of the veterinary authorities.

Article 29

All animals held at the quarantine for export purposes shall be subjected to ~~the pre-export quarantine requirements of isolation measures enforced on imported animals~~ if the importing country stipulates placing them in quarantine prior to export.

Where do these instructions come from? Is the exporter responsible for getting the pre-export quarantine requirements?

Article 30

(a) The animal under quarantine for purposes of export from the quarantine station after the lapse of the prescribed seclusion time may not be moved except in the following cases. Otherwise the animal shall be kept there until confirming that it is free from the ~~quarantine diseases of the importing country as specified in the animal health requirements of the importing country and from the Kingdom's quarantine diseases epidemics specified under item (1) of this Paragraph~~, and the passing of the ~~importing country's quarantine diseases~~ incubation periods.

- 1- If the animal had been in a place in Jordan – three months before the export permit was issued – and the place was within not less than a 20-km diameter distance of any location declared as a “spread area” for **cow plaque, “foot and mouth” disease, pneumonia, and pleurisy**.

I think we should refer to a decision by the Minister listing Jordan's quarantine diseases and then we don't need this list here. The list may change and should only include the diseases that Jordan is known to have, not others since this will depend on the importing country's requirements. The OIE says that no country should permit export of live animals with diseases (known in the exporting country).

- 2- If the animal is found at a location in the Kingdom where the veterinary authorities have surveyed & examined all animals, and the officials of such authorities testify that the animals in the region are free from diseases listed under item (1) of this Paragraph.
- 3- If the owner wants to transport the animal immediately after the lapse of quarantine period to the exit border post for export purposes.

Article 31

It is not allowed to transport the animal from the quarantine to the exit border post unless it is confirmed that it had not been struck by cow plague (pestilence), “foot and mouth” disease, pneumonia and pleurisy during the quarantine period, provided that this period should not be less than what is stated in these Instructions.

Article 32

- (a) After the animal destined for export completes the prescribed quarantine period, and following the confirmation that it is free from **notifiable** diseases, it shall be granted a health certificate, signed by the vet supervising the quarantine, testifying that the animal has been entered into the isolation station as per relevant instructions and secluded over there for the prescribed period under the supervision of the competent authorities. The certificate shall also testify that, during that period, the animal was not hit by any banned disease that no illness symptoms were apparent on it, and was served with the prescribed vaccines.
- (b) If the importing country does not stipulate isolation of the animal before export thereto, the competent veterinarian shall inspect and check-up the animal, and issue a health certificate per the accredited form.

Need to define “notifiable diseases” as those “listed by the *Veterinary Administration*, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of the *Veterinary Authority*.” Also need to add an Article saying that the Director of the *Veterinary Service* shall issue lists of notifiable diseases and what the criteria are for adding or deleting a disease from such a list.

Article 33

- (a) The animals allowed to be exported after completion of the quarantine period or following their inspection and issuance of the health certificate may only be transported on secure transport means designed for this purpose. The transport means shall be disinfected **according to current internationally recommended procedures** before loading.
- (b) **Releasing**?? of sufficient straw and fodder needed to feed the animals during shipping from the exit point to entry point may not be performed without an advance permission from the Ministry. This permit shall be obtained from a region, which has not witnessed “foot and mouth” disease cases over the three months preceding the date of issuing the permit.

Does this mean that feed can carry foot and mouth disease?

The following applies in all cases, not just export, right? If so, move to general section or label this section.

Article 34

- (a) The **Quarantine Official** shall be held directly responsible for the management of the quarantine and its work safety as well as the accurate implementation of the instructions and decisions **issued according to _____** that regulateing his tasks.
- (b) In each quarantine **station**, a special record shall be opened. The basic information (**what does this include?**) of each consignment from the hour it arrives until it leaves shall be entered in this record. It shall also incorporate all the **accidents** that may happen, and the measures that may be taken at the time of occurrence. The visits made by officials and **competent** staff to the quarantine shall also be documented in the record as well as all the instructions, technical and administrative directions that may be issued to the **Quarantine Official** by them (the visitors).
- (c) No persons are allowed into the quarantine but ~~only~~ those authorized by the Director of the Veterinary Department or his authorized deputy provided that permission should be obtained from the **Quarantine Official**, and that the visitors

- should wear external uniforms and rubber shoes which shall be left at the exit when they leave.
- (d) All the staff working at the quarantine must put on special uniform / shoes during working hours inside the quarantine. These must be left behind with the concerned official when the staff leaves the site.

Article 35

Upon a special permission from the Director of the Veterinary Department or his authorized deputy, it shall be allowed to treat the quarantined animals by a private animal doctor in response to a demand by the owner, provided he be **committed to access Instructions as regards disinfecting, and donning special clothes**???. He shall inform the official in charge of the quarantine about the cases he dealt with, and what procedures were taken.

Article 36

Disinfectant materials shall be continuously available at the access point of the quarantine in a manner that helps disinfect boots, and **cars to get in / out of the quarantine**. Any body incoming / outgoing from the isolation station **must** ~~should be committed to~~ carry out the disinfecting operation.

Article 37

Animal dung shall be kept at a special place inside the quarantine and **earmarked**?? by the competent official. This place shall be disinfected ~~from time to time~~, and the dung disposed of **according to the current internationally recommended timetable and procedures** ~~upon the discretion of the Director of the Veterinary Department or whomever he may authorize.~~

Article 38

Each quarantine shall have an incinerator **for** _____ prepared according to **established** technical standards.

Article 39

The quarantine period shall be **according to instructions issued by the Minister upon the recommendation of the Director of the Veterinary Department.** ~~as detailed in the following table, but the Director of the Veterinary Department may increase / decrease it as he deems necessary.~~

Type of animal	Exporting country	District in the Export Country	Importing country	Period / Day

Article 40

Charges for veterinary quarantine, inspection, examination and laboratory testing, disinfecting, and provision of drinking water shall be collected as established under the Regulation of Agricultural Services' Fees No. () for the year 2000.

Article 41

- (a) The animal diseases are classified according to their danger and the rapidity of their spreading as follows:

List (A)

1			
2			

List (b)

1			
2			

List (c)

1			
2			

- (b) Any new disease can be added to any of these three lists according to the instructions of the International **Office of Epizootics** ~~Epidemics Bureau~~.

Refer to instructions only since the content of these lists will change.

Article 42

Any **special instructions** on veterinary quarantine shall be considered cancelled with effect from the date of enforcement of these **Instructions**.

Attachment 2: Instruction of Health Precautions for Products of Animal Origin

Issued under Article () of Agriculture Law Number () for the Year 2000

Article 1

These instructions are called the “Instructions of Health Precautions for Products of Animal Origin”. They shall go into effect 45 thirty days after publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

Considering the definitions mentioned under Article (2) of Agriculture Law No. () for the year 2000, the following terms and words shall have the meanings apposite each of them unless the context otherwise indicates.

Article 3

The provisions of these instructions shall be enforced on the following animal products:

- 1- Animal products for human consumption: meats, meat by-products of all forms and types, table eggs, egg products, milk, milk products and honey.
- 2- Animal products for industrial purposes: Untanned or unprocessed hides, fur, wool, hair, camel-hair, feathers, hoofs, horns, bone, shells, blood, bowels, entrails, natural fertilizers, and milk by-products for industrial purposes.
- 3- Animal products specially identified for medical industries, including: animal organs, glands, organic animal tissues, liquids from animal origin used for preparing pharmaceutical products including artificial insemination liquid.
- 4- Animal products which are used in the fodder industry comprising: meat mixtures / preparatory, liver, bones, blood, feathers, remains of pig-fat, and milk products used to feed animals.

Check these definitions against those in the International Animal Health Code—we should use the international definitions whenever possible.

Article 4

A non-automatically renewed import license shall be obtained from the Ministry allowing the import of fresh or frozen meat and any other stuff of animal products provided for under Chapter Two of the Customs Tariff Schedule, as well as the import of frozen animal semen and veterinary medicines.

This may change over time so we should reference the regulations and instructions issued under the “current legislation governing the licensing of imports and exports.”

Article 5

- (a) Animal products ~~shall~~ may not be permitted into the Kingdom unless they are accompanied by the original health certificate, which must be signed by the veterinary registered in the country of export. A copy of this document shall not be accepted.
- (b) The health certificate, containing fundamental data, shall also include a declaration by the vet illustrating the following:
 - 1- The animal products prepared for human consumption, medical industries or fodder manufacturing are originating from healthy animals. ~~No genetic amendment was applied to produce the basic sources of the products, or the components incorporated in their structure.~~ They must ~~not have more than the internationally accepted maximum residue levels for pesticides, hormones, veterinary medicines and radiation????~~ be free from pesticide residues and other poisonous pollutants including radiation materials, or their existence shall fall within permissible international standards
 - 2- Tanned / untanned hides were, ~~to his best knowledge,~~ not taken from animals suffering from carbuncle / anthrax ~~or any other similar disease,~~ or from any animals that died of such diseases. The hides must be wet or dry-salted, or chemically treated, or disinfected by internationally permissible chemicals ~~under internationally accepted guidelines.~~
 - 3- Wool, hair, or camelhair is clean, parasite-free ~~and was well sheared.~~

Can a veterinarian judge whether wool was well sheared?

Article 6

Animal products imported into the Kingdom may only enter or exit the country through the land, sea, and air crossing ports specified under Article () of the Veterinary Quarantine Instructions No () of 2000.

Article 7

- (a) The Ministry's concerned official at the ~~entry point~~ ~~Crossing Port Center~~ should confirm the existence of the ~~official documents~~, which must accompany the consignment. He shall scrutinize and check them to ensure they are complete, in order, duly prepared, and issued by the competent official authorities in the exporting country.

We need to specify the required documents in addition to the health certificate

- (b) If the official in charge sees that the accompanying documents are incomplete or lacking basic or legally incorrect information, the consignment will not be inspected. The importer or his agent shall be informed accordingly, provided that he should be granted a grace period proportional to the nature of the shipment, but not exceeding 7 days, in order to bring in the missing items and rectify the situation.

This should be permitted for cases when the original health certificate is not with the shipment or when the lacking documentation does not deal with the safety of the product.

- (c) If the importer fails to rectify the situation within the grace period, he will not be allowed clearance of the shipment, and the consignment shall be re-exported within the time limit fixed by the Director of the Veterinary Department, or it shall otherwise be ~~destroyed~~ ~~damaged~~ at the expense of the importer.

Article 8

If the required documents are complete with no missing items or legal fault, the concerned official at the ~~entry point~~ ~~Crossing Port Center~~ will ~~visually inspect~~ ~~externally inspect~~ the consignment to ensure its good ~~health~~ condition.

The issue of inspecting and sampling and testing is somewhat uncertain right now. Tony Whitehead believes that the size of samples and quantity of samples taken for food products are much too large. And, under a risk management based system, there will be cases when sampling and laboratory testing will not be required. Therefore, we need to write this article in such a way as to allow the possibility of using a risk management system.

- 1- If the official finds the results of the external inspection sound, he shall proceed with the clearance procedures on the shipment in accordance with the following arrangements:
 - Five- If the consignment contains fresh, frozen, or chilled meat, a sample shall be taken for lab testing to confirm that it is free from any epidemic which may cause diseases that may be contacted to humans and animals, or diseases attacking humans & animals alike. The meat shipment shall then be referred to the slaughterhouse, under a judicial undertaking that the shipment would not be disposed of, but only after the lab report is issued.
 - Six- If the consignment comprises animal products for human consumption, in whatever form with the exception of the products under item (1) of this Paragraph, a sample shall be taken for lab test to confirm that it is free from defects or diseases that prevent it from consumption. The consignment shall be allowed out of the customs courtyard and delivered to the importer provided that the stuff should be stored at warehouses meeting proper hygienic conditions. The importer shall sign a judicial undertaking not to dispose of such stuff until the issuance of the lab report. If the analysis shows that the sample is safe and sound, customs procedures will be completed. If to the contrary, the consignment will be re-exported within the limited period to be specified by the Director of the Veterinary Department, or it will be destroyed.
 - Seven- If the shipment comprises animal products for industrial purposes, to the exclusion of tanned / untanned hides, hair, wool, feathers, the material may be released from the customs courtyard and delivered to the importer against an undertaking not to dispose of it. The shipment must be stored in warehouses meeting hygienic storage conditions, until it is cleared by the competent authority.
 - Eight- If the shipment is from untanned hides, it will be cleared off but it must be immediately transferred to the tannery plant where it will be processed unless it needs treatment or disinfecting. In such a case it shall be transferred to a place to be fixed by the Director of the Veterinary Department for proper and due purification and treatment. The importer shall bear the transport costs, purification fees and any other resulting expenses.

- Nine- If the consignment comprises bones, horns, shells, hoofs, hair, wool, camel-hair, or feathers, clearance steps shall be completed, but the material shall be transported to a seclusion station or to any other place to be specified by the Director of the Veterinary Department for treatment and purification in accordance with the normal practice observed.
- Ten- In case the consignment incorporates animal products to be used in the fodder industry, the required measures shall be completed according to Instructions on Fodder No. () for the year 2000, issued under Agriculture Law No. () for the year 2000.
- Eleven- If the consignment incorporates animal products for veterinary pharmaceutical industry, relevant procedures shall be completed according to Instructions No. () for the year (), issued under Agriculture Law No. () of 2000. But if they are used in human pharmaceutical industry, they shall be handed over to the importer against a judicial undertaking not to dispose it of. The shipment must be stored at a warehouse meeting hygienic conditions until the competent authority license it.
- 2- If the consignment is proved to be unsound following the **external physical inspection**, and have qualities barring it from trading (distribution), no clearance shall be made on it, and the importer should consequently:
 - One- re-export it, or
 - Two- transfer it to another usage if possible. This action should be performed under direct supervision of customs and veterinary authorities in a way that guarantees the impossibility of exploiting it for the purpose under which it was originally imported, or
 - Three- Have it destroyed.

Rejection of a consignment on the basis of an external or physical inspection is not good policy. There must either be some negative health condition that is proven by laboratory testing or there could be a technical requirement that is not met. We must specify these conditions and also reference the right of the importer to request a second laboratory test (with possibility of a laboratory outside the country).

- 3- Any item of the imported animal products to be destroyed for health reasons, or for any other cause, or if it is decided to have it transferred for other usage - whether the products are placed in the customs courtyards, or referred to be under precautionary monitoring in the importer's storehouses, may only be **spoilt**?? under the supervision of a committee comprising members from the Ministry staff at the **entry point** ~~Crossing Port Center~~, and a delegate of the Customs Department. ~~at the Center~~. The importer or his agent must also be present at the event and a **process-verbal on the destruction or referral act** must be prepared and signed by the committee members and the importer or his agent. A copy of the **verbal process** must be handed to the importer.

Article 9

- (a) Untanned hides or animal limbs or any part thereof may not be taken out of the customs courtyard at the **entry point** ~~Crossing Port Center~~ if they arrive there unpacked or improperly **packed** unless the importer re-packs them at his own expense, and the competent official affirms the same.

What is the justification for this?

- (b) The sacks, containers and materials in which the animal hides, limbs, or any parts thereof were packed and kept must be destroyed unless they can be duly and properly washed up and treated with disinfectants at the importer's expense.

Check the international guideline.

Article 10

- (a) The veterinary authorities in Jordan and the **competent Ministry official** at the **entry point** ~~Crossing Port Center~~ must apply the quarantine provisions enforceable in the country to any animal products that will be exported from Jordan.
- (b) ~~The competent Ministry official or~~ The **accredited Government** veterinarian at the **entry point** ~~Crossing Port Center~~ shall issue a health certificate for the animal products to be exported from the Kingdom according to the accredited form after **inspecting and examining them**. ~~having them inspected and examined.~~
- (c) If the **accredited Government** veterinarian ~~or the competent Ministry's official~~ at the **entry point** ~~Crossing Port Center~~ sees that there is need for treating or disinfecting the animal hides, limbs, or any other parts thereof to be exported, or if the quarantine provisions in the importing country stipulate the same, the importer shall, at his own expense, treat and disinfect the materials **according to the current internationally accepted guidelines or, if the importing country requirements are stricter, according to the importing country's requirements** under the technical directives of the **accredited Government** veterinarian ~~and the Ministry's official concerned.~~

Article 11

- (a) The inspection, examination **and laboratory testing** and disinfecting fees shall be collected per Agricultural Services Regulations No. () for the year 2000.
- (b) The quantity is, for fees collection purposes, calculated on the basis of the net weight of the shipment.

Article 12

Any instructions contradicting the provisions of these Instructions shall be cancelled.

Attachment 3: Plant Quarantine Instructions

Instruction No. () for the Year 2001 issued in accordance with Articles (23) and (26) of the Agriculture Law No. () for the Year 2000.

Article - 1 -

These instructions shall be known as the “Plant Quarantine Instructions” and they shall be effective thirty days after being published in the Official Gazette.

Article - 2 -

Taking into consideration the definitions in Article (2) of the Agriculture Law No. () for the Year 2000 and for the purpose of serving these instructions, the following terms and words shall have the following meanings unless the context indicates otherwise.

The agricultural center	The approved Plant quarantine center which is recommended by the Ministry for the purpose of observing plants, plant products, and their production inputs whether they are being imported, exported or transiting through the Kingdom
The plant shipment	Any imported, exported or transit shipment. This shipment could be plants, plant products, soil, natural fertilizer, any kind of soil and fertilizer blends, any substitute material for plant protection, or buzzing bees. <i>Why are bees included in this definition? They must be included in the animal quarantine regulation.</i>
The substitute material for plant protection	All material, beneficial living beings and the tiny living beings that are usually used to protect plants from pests and diseases.
The authorized employee	The manager of the agricultural center or the responsible employee of plant quarantine at the agricultural center that is located in the customs - zone.

Article - 3 -

- (a) Any exported, imported or passing plant shipment (as previously defined) whether it was shipped or transported among passenger's luggage, must submit to the procedures of plant quarantine (that have been laid down within these instructions).
- (b) Any customs authority either at the border ports, or at the state - post offices and the private post offices, is not allowed to permit clearing any imported plant shipment, or to approve shipping for any exported plant shipment, unless this

shipment was licensed by the authorized employee to carry on all the Plant quarantine procedures.

Article - 4 -

The following to be mentioned materials are forbidden to inter the Kingdom. Also they are not permitted to be cleared from customs. Thus, these materials must be re-exported within three days after arrival to the border port. If the importer or his agent refused or backwarded to re-export, then these materials must be damaged on the owner's expense and without any compensation.

These materials also can be damaged immediately, if they were expected to cause any harm to the local plantation during their stay in the border port. These materials are:

- 1- Soil and natural organic fertilizers.
- 2- The plants that their roots preserved in soil, in natural organic fertilizers, or in both of them together.
- 3- Any living agricultural epidemic at any stage of its life.
- 4- The remainders of plants and agricultural products that remain from the consumption of steamships, airplanes and the international land-transportation devices.
- 5- If these remainders were unloaded for any exceptional circumstances, they must be burned immediately.
- 6- The burning process must be carried on under the patronage of the authorized employee and in cooperation with the approved authorities.
- 7- The imported date palm and canarian palm from Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania or any neighbor country to the western Arabian countries. These palms might carry an epidemic called (.....).
- 8- So the embargo includes all the parts of palm, such as palm seedlings, dried dates, date pits, the manufactured products of palm branches or palm-leaf.
- 9- Bacteria, Parasites, Viruses, Water mosses, and harmful living beings that grow on plants. The above-mentioned are forbidden to inter the Kingdom unless they were imported for the purpose of scientific research. Of course, to import such living beings we need to obtain a previous permission from the Ministry. They also should be entered to Kingdom and transported according to some conditions and precautions that been recommended by the Ministry.

Article - 5 -

- (a) In addition to all the necessary documents, the imported plant shipment should be accompanied by an approved hygienic certificate that is issued by the specialized authority in the country of origin. This certificate has to confirm that this shipment is free from epidemics. It must also clarifies all the materials and devices that been used for treatment in addition to all the basic information about the shipment
- (b) If the imported shipment includes potato seeds, bulbs, transplant, or seeds. The hygienic certificate that belongs to this shipment should confirm that it is free from Virus, Bacterial, and parasitic epidemics.
- (c) The hygienic certificate, which accompanies the shipment, can't be accepted unless it was issued 15 days and more before the shipping date.

Article - 6 -

- (a) The entry of any imported shipment of plants, plant - products, or substitute materials to the Kingdom and the exportation of any of these shipments must be via one of the officially approved border ports only.
- (b) Any imported shipment should enter the Kingdom, and any exported shipment should leave via one of the following officially approved border ports. Thus, if any new border port was approved in the future it could be considered one of them:
- 1- Via land: Al Karamah, Al Ramtha, Jaber, Al Mudawarra, Al Omari, Al Durrah, Bridge of Sheikh Hussein crossing point, Bridge of King Hussein crossing point, Al Aqaba - Elat crossing point, Bridge of Prince Mohammed crossing point
 - 2- Via Air: Queen Alia International Airport, Amman Airport.
 - 3- Via Sea: Aqaba seaport.
 - 4- Via Mail: Amman central post office.
 - 5- Railroad: Al Mafrq, Amman.

Article - 7 -

The following agricultural centers are approved to be the Plant quarantine centers. Any other new agricultural center could be one of them if it was approved to be a plant quarantine center.

- 1- Al Karamah agricultural center.
- 2- Al Ramtha agricultural center.
- 3- Jaber agricultural center.
- 4- Al Mudawarra agricultural center.
- 5- Al Omari agricultural center.
- 6- The bridge of King Hussein crossing point agricultural center.
- 7- The bridge of Sheikh Hussein crossing point agricultural center.
- 8- The bridge of Prince Mohammed crossing point agricultural center.
- 9- Queen Alia International Airport agricultural center.
- 10- Amman customs agricultural center.
- 11- Aqaba seaport agricultural center.
- 12- Zarqa free zone agricultural center.

Article - 8 -

When any plant shipment that submits to the procedures of plant quarantine arrives, the customs authorities in the border port should inform the responsible employee in the agricultural center at the customs zone. The customs authorities also should provide this employee with all the documents of this shipment before proceeding with customs clearance.

Article - 9 -

- (a) The authorized employee at the agricultural center has to examine all the documents that he receives from the customs authorities. He must make sure that there are no missing documents, documents are legal, and they are written in a complete form.
- (b) If the authorized employee found out that there were some missing documents, any illegal document, or any shortage in the needed basic information. Then the importer or his agent should be informed. Also they have the right to obtain a grace period so they might be able to complete or to correct their documents.

The given grace period must not exceed a week for the shipment that can wait. Other wise. If the shipment was able for fast damage, then the grace period must be 48 hours only.

- (c) If the importer was unable to complete or to correct his documents during the given grace period, then he will be obliged to proceed any one of the following procedures:
- 1- To re-export his shipment within a certain period of time which been limited by the manager of the Plant precaution at the Ministry
 - 2- To destroy his shipment on his own expenses and without any compensation.
 - 3- To alter the Utilization of the shipment to something else. The alteration process must be carried on according to the instructions and devices of the Ministry. Unless there were any technical or hygienic obstacles.

Article - 10 -

- (a) The imported plant shipment must be examined at any of the following Plant quarantine centers, in accordance with the following cases:
- 1- The Plant quarantine center that is mentioned on the import license whenever the shipment needs a license to be imported.
 - 2- The Plant quarantine center located at the border port where the shipment was entered through whenever the shipment doesn't need an importing license.
 - 3- The Plant quarantine center located at the border port where the shipment shall be exported through. If there is no quarantine center at this port, then the shipment must be examined at another center. Usually the agriculture department that is responsible for the territory where the exporter resides is recommending the other center.
- (b) The authorized employee at the border port is entitled to transfer any imported shipment to the Plant quarantine center at Amman customs, in order to continue the examination and clearance procedures. Usually transferring shipments is carried on according to the importer's demand unless there were any hygienic obstacles.
- (c) If the border port does not have a plant quarantine center then the authorized employee at that port must transfer the imported shipment to the closest agricultural center that is provided with a quarantine center. It is forbidden to export any shipment via this border port unless this shipment was transferred from a plant quarantine center. This shipment must be accompanied with all the necessary documents, to prove that all the examination procedures and all the technical requirements been fulfilled.
- (d) The customs authorities are not entitled to clear any imported plant shipment if this shipment happened to enter the countries via one of the ports that are not provided with an agricultural center. These authorities are obliged to transfer the shipment to the closest customs - point that is provided with an agricultural center. This is important to continue all the necessary procedures. Also, these authorities must not permit any exported shipment to leave unless it was accompanied with all the necessary documents. These documents must confirm that the shipment already been submitted to the plant quarantine procedures at a quarantine center.

Article - 11 -

If the required documents were complete and legal then the authorized employee at the plant quarantine center must examine the shipment externally. The employee is entitled to take samples from the shipment to be examined at the laboratory. If he suspects the existence of any epidemic and if the nature of this shipment or the purpose of its consumption requires to do so.

- 1- We can continue the clearing procedures, whenever the authorized employee permits to do so and after checking the following:
 - One- If the external examination resulted that the shipment is free from forbidden epidemics, epidemics that are impossible to be terminated by degermination or purification, and any other morbid symptoms.
 - Two- If the nature of the shipment and the purpose of its consumption don't require a laboratory examination to confirm that it is free from epidemics, and pollution resources such as radiation and pesticides remainders.
- 2- If the external examination resulted that the shipment is free from epidemics, and morbid symptoms that can easily recognized by the naked eye. But the nature of shipment or the purpose of its consumption requires a laboratory examination. This examination must confirm that the shipment is free from epidemics that can't be recognized by naked eye, pollution resources such as radiation and pesticides remainders. The shipment is not allowed to leave the customs yard to the importer's stores, unless the importer or his agent writes a commitment, confirming that he shall not take any action until the laboratory results arrives.

Article - 12 –

- (a) If the laboratory examination resulted that the shipment is safe and free from forbidden epidemics, radiations and pesticides remainders. Then it would be allowed to clear it from customs.
- (b) If the external examination or the laboratory examination resulted that the shipment is affected by any of the following:
 - 1- Epidemics listed in list No. (1), list No. (2) and list No. (3). But it was impossible to terminate these epidemics by purification
 - 2- Any difficult to diagnosis epidemic.
 - 3- If the products were Jeanically altered.
 - 4- Existence of radiations or pesticides remainders with an average that exceed the permitted International limits and the Jordanian Specifications.

If any of the above-mentioned cases was fulfilled then the importer should be obliged to carry on one of the procedures (listed in paragraph (c) of Article (9) of these instructions).

Article - 13 –

If the external or the laboratory examination resulted that the shipment is affected by any familiar epidemic, and this epidemic can be terminated by purification then the importer or his agent must deliver the shipment for purification within 5 days after being informed. Otherwise. If the authorized employee found out that the shipment can't stay that long without purification, which would threaten the local plants. Then he must give his order that this shipment must be purified immediately. Accordingly, the importer must commit to this order without any hesitation. If the importer refused

to do so, then the authorities must destroy the shipment on his expenses and without any compensation.

Article - 14 -

If the external or the laboratory examination resulted that the shipment needs purification. Also, if this shipment had entered the countries via a border port that is not provided with a suitable place or efficient equipment for purification; then the authorized employee must transfer the shipment to the closest plant quarantine center that is fully equipped for purification process.

Article - 15 -

If there was not any other obstacles, and if the shipment can be easily purified at the importer's stores. Then the shipment might be transported from the customs yard to the importer's stores. In order to be able to do so the importer must write a commitment that he shall not take any action until the purification is done under the supervision of the authorized employee. After that, the importer must obtain a certificate proves that the shipment had been purified. Then he can proceed with the clearance procedures.

Article - 16 -

The exported shipments have to be purified according to the exporter's demand or if the importing country had conditioned to do so. Accordingly, the authorized employee must accompany the shipment with a certificate confirming that the shipment has been purified.

Article - 17 -

- (a) The Ministry must recommend the devices, the methods, and the materials of purification process. The covering fees must be collected in accordance with the agricultural services fees system No. () for the year 2000.
- (b) The importer must take over all the expenses of purification process as well as any additional expenses including transportation, loading, and unloading.

Article - 18 -

- (a) The importer must transport the purified shipment which been licensed to leave the quarantine center within 48 hours after purification process is done. Otherwise, if that didn't happen the shipment should be delivered to the customs authorities and deposited as a trust. Accordingly, the importer takes over an additional expenses as well as the expected loss if the shipment has been damaged.
- (b) If the importer was late or he refused to receive the shipment which been released from customs, and if this shipment was able to damage quickly then the authorities are entitled to sell this shipment at the public sale, after informing the importer. After selling the shipment, and deducting all the fees and expenses, the importer can take the remainder amount of the price of sale. If the price was not enough to cover all the expenses and fees, then the balance should be debited to the importer in accordance with the "Government property collection law".

Article - 19 -

Regarding plant shipments packing. The used packing materials should be new and never been used before. Thus, the Ministry doesn't allow packing shipments with any forbidden material.

Article - 20 -

- (a) In accordance with these instructions. It is not allowed to permit importing any forbidden material, unless it was imported for a scientific target by the officially approved scientific departments or by the governmental institutions.
- (b) If any urgent hygienic factor came up and this factor would cause dangers to plants as soon as the shipment enter to the Kingdom, then it is allowed to cancel the importing permit of the forbidden materials. The decision of canceling must be delivered to the importer as soon as it has been taken, so he can restrict to it's contents. Thus, it is enough to send this canceling decision by the registered mail to the importer's address that is written on the importing request.
- (c) If the importing permit of any forbidden material had been canceled and these materials had already left the exporting territory before the decision been taken. Then the shipment should not be cleared from customs. Also it has to be exported again within a limited period of time given by the Ministry. Otherwise, it must be destroyed at the border port without any compensation.

Article - 21 -

It is allowed to enter the beneficial living beings and the tiny living beings that are capable of self-propagation such as (parasites, viruses, antibiotics, and anti mycosis). Some of these living beings are commercially prepared to be used for vital fight purposes at our local environment. Accordingly, these living beings must be accompanied with a hygienic certificate. This certificate must confirm that they are free from epidemics that might harm the plants, and free from any factor that causes illness for human beings as well as other animals. These shipments must not be delivered to the importer unless the clearing procedures were fulfilled.

Article - 22 -

Any imported shipment that includes fruitful plants, unfruitful plants, transplants, or knots is not allowed to be released from customs unless the importer writes a commitment. This commitment will obligate him to let the specialized authorities to test and examine the shipment whenever they want and wherever it locates according to the following:

- 1- He must limit the location, where he intends to spread the plants in case they were imported for personal use.
- 2- He must limit the name and location of the plant - nursery or the plant - store, where he intends to store them.
- 3- He must limit the name and location of the plant - nursery where he intends to propagate them, if they were imported for propagation.

If the external or the laboratory examination for these plants (at the field or at the plant - nursery) resulted that they were affected by any forbidden epidemic and that this epidemic is unable to be terminated by purification or treatment, then these plants must be destroyed. This destruction process must be done under the supervision of the authorized equipments at the Ministry. It is also must be done on the owner's expense and without any compensation. The owner must receive a copy of a written statement "The destruction process statement".

Article - 23 -

It is not allowed to export any plants or any plant products outside the Kingdom unless they were accompanied with an agricultural hygienic certificate.

Article - 24 -

If the authorized employee at the border port suspected that the plant shipment which is intended to be exported is affected with a Plant epidemic and that this epidemic can be terminated easily by purification. Then he must give his orders to purify the shipment in accordance with the approved purification procedures, then to issue the required hygienic certificate.

Article - 25 -

The affected territories inside the Kingdom must submit to the internal plant quarantine procedures. Any plant material is not allowed to get in or out these territories, specially the transplants and the plants that relate to this epidemic. The involved agricultural departments must take all the necessary precautions to prevent the transition of this affection to another place even if they needed to ask for the help of security departments.

Article - 26 -

The “transit passing” plant shipments are not allowed to enter the Kingdom unless the transportation device was perfectly locked, precisely covered or packed in sealed containers. Accordingly, that would prevent epidemics from transition to the lands of the Kingdom. The authorized employee at the border port that the shipment gets in through, have to stamp the sealed container with the signet of the agricultural center. The transportation device can’t be opened during its passage through the Kingdom. It can only be opened at the border port that it shall gets out through, and under the supervision of the authorized employee.

Article - 27 -

The authorized employee at the border port must provide the “passing shipment” with a special form. This form **must contain** the quality, quantity, weight, the distinctive mark of the shipment, the approved border port for shipping, and the date that “the limited period for transit passing” begins. The driver of the transporting device must deliver this form to the authorized employee at the specific center which the shipment gets out through.

Article - 28 -

The “transit passing” shipment must not stay at the territories of the Kingdom more than 7 days.

Article - 29 -

- (a) If the passing shipment wasn’t delivered to the leaving port within the limited period (as in Article 28) for some reason, then the driver must submit the shipment to the leaving port to be examined. If it was difficult to do so for any technical reason then he has to deliver it to the closest agricultural center. If that also was difficult, then he must inform the authorized employee at the leaving port so he can make the necessary procedures.

- (b) 1- If the examination of the passing shipment (which wasn't delivered to the leaving port within the limited period) resulted that the shipment is affected with a forbidden epidemic then it must leave the Kingdom immediately. If it was difficult to do so for some technical reason, then it must be destroyed on the owner's expense and without any compensation.
- 2- If the examination resulted that the shipment is free from any forbidden epidemic then the shipment must obtain an additional 3 days as a grace period to leave the Kingdom. If it was difficult to do so, then the shipment must be seized.

Article - 30 -

If the passing shipment was unloaded in a free zone, then it must be treated the same as imported shipments regarding the plant quarantine procedures. In case there were not an agricultural center or a plant quarantine center at the free zone, then the customs authorities must inform the agriculture manager (which this free zone is one of his regional administrative specialize) to carry on the plant quarantine procedures.

Article - 31 -

If the passing shipment was unloaded, for any reason at the passing port that it got into countries through then it must submit to the examination procedures without any fees to be collected. But if the shipment needed purification then fees must be collected to cover the expenses of the process.

Article - 32 -

For any reason, if the passing shipment was unloaded at the lands of the Kingdom on the transit road, then it must be treated the same as imported shipments. However, the passing shipment must submit to the same plant quarantine procedures (as mentioned previously within these instructions).

Article - 33 -

For the laboratory examination purposes, the authorized employee at the quarantine center takes a sample from the shipment. This sample must be saved into a perfectly closed package. Thus, the package must be sealed with the official signet of the center, and accompanied with the approved form.

Article - 34 -

For any reason if it was decided to destroy any plant shipment or to alter it's utilization to another one then a committee have to be formed. This committee must supervise the process of destruction or altering the utilization. Usually this committee is formed from the authorized employee at the agricultural center, the representative of the involved customs authority, and the owner of the shipment or his agent. A statement of the process must be issued. However, this statement must mention all the necessary information about the shipment, as well as the reasons why it was destroyed or altered to another utilization. The owner of the shipment must have a copy of this statement.

Article - 35 -

The plant epidemics are classified according to the following three lists. Any new epidemic is considered one of them if a decision was issued to be added to one of the lists.

List No. (1)

The common name of epidemic		The scientific name of epidemic	

List No. (2)

The common name of epidemic		The scientific name of epidemic	

List No. (3)

The common name of epidemic		The scientific name of epidemic	

Article - 36 -

Any instructions or decisions that contradict these instructions shall be cancelled.

Attachment 4: Regulation on Agricultural Health (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) Certificates for Trade

Issued pursuant to Article (9) of the Law of Agriculture No. () for the Year 2000

Article 1

This regulation shall be called the “Regulation on Agricultural Health Certificates for Trade” and shall be enforced forty-five days from the date of being published in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

While observing the content of Article 2 of the Law No. () for the Year 2000, the following terms and words shall have the meanings designated therefor hereunder unless otherwise connoted by the context:

Accredited		
Agricultural products		
Agricultural inputs		
Consignment		
Specialized government entity		
Specialized official party		

Article 3

- (a)
 1. All import consignments of agricultural products must be accompanied by a health certificate accredited and issued by the specialized official government administration in the exporting country.
 2. All import consignments of agricultural inputs must be accompanied by a health certificate if the regulations organizing such imports stipulate this.
 3. If the Ministry requires that the import consignment must be accompanied by a specific health certificate in compliance with the Jordanian requirements or that the certificate issued by the exporting country must have extra health information about the consignment, the importer must advise the exporter of such extra information before shipping the consignment. If possible, the importer should provide the exporter with the required health certificate or with the extra information required which he can obtain from the information unit at the Ministry. Otherwise, the importer shall advise the exporter to report to the Jordanian diplomatic mission in the exporter's country to obtain said information.
- (b)
 1. All export consignments of agricultural products must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and accredited by the specialized government official at the Ministry according to the form designated for this purpose. Any extra health information required by the importing country must be added to the certificate.
 2. All export consignments of agricultural production inputs must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the specialized party at the Ministry if so required by the importing country.
 3. The exporter must inform the Ministry of any additional information required according to the request by the importing country that must be included in the export health certificate.

- (c) The Ministry shall provide the Jordanian diplomatic missions abroad with its adopted health certificates and the additional information that must be included in the certificate accompanying any consignment of agricultural products or agricultural inputs exported to the Kingdom.
- (d) Semi-processed and processed agricultural products, which by their nature cannot carry pests or diseases that can harm the Kingdom's plants or animals are exempt from the requirements of this Article. The Ministry shall issue a decision listing the products covered by this provision.

Article 4

- (a) The health certificate for consignments exported from the Kingdom must be produced in four copies; the first one is to be delivered to the exporter, the second is to be attached to the customs documents, the third is to be sent to the concerned directorate at the Ministry whereas the fourth is kept in the certificate file.
- (b) The health certificate for exported goods must be completely filled-in in Arabic or English, depending on the importing country's requirements and must be legible and written in a color of ink other than that printed on the certificate.
- (c) When issuing the health certificate, the fee stipulated in the By-laws of Agricultural Services' Fees No. () for the Year 2000 shall be collected. The number of the receipt voucher and its date shall be recorded on the certificate in the ...(location).

Article 5

The health certificate for agricultural products or agricultural production inputs, whether imported or exported, must be typed or handwritten in Arabic or English in a color of ink other than that printed on the certificate and include the following basic data:

- A serial number.
- Certification, in the form of the printed name, signature and date of signing by the specialized government official and a stamp from the specialized official government administration in the exporting country verifying that the export consignment has been inspected and is in compliance with the importing country's sanitary and phytosanitary requirements.
- The specialized official government administration issuing the certificate.
- The country of origin or the country of re-export.
- The name and address of the exporter
- The name and address of the importer
- Description of the goods including kind, trade name, and scientific name
- Quantity of goods in weight, number or size as necessary, preferably in metric units
- Distinguishing marks of the goods
- Method of shipment – land, sea or air
- Point of entry into the importing country
- The additional information that must be included in the health certificate for a specific agricultural product or agricultural input coming from a specific country. Additional information required for the consignments coming into the Kingdom shall be defined in resolutions especially issued for this purpose.

Article 6

The Ministry's specialized official at the entry point must implement the following procedures upon the arrival of any import consignment of agricultural products or agricultural input:

1. Assure that the consignment is accompanied by the original copy of the health certificate.
2. Assure that the health certificate is valid according to the provisions of Article 7.
3. Examine the health certificate accompanying the consignment to assure that it is the required certificate and that the information included therein is in compliance with the sanitary and phytosanitary regulations as well as with the resolutions issued under this regulation.

Article 7

The specialized employee at the Ministry shall have the right to reject the health certificate accompanying an import consignment and to abstain from implementing the clearance procedures for the consignment if discovering upon inspection that the health certificate is incorrect or untrue or fraudulent. A certificate shall be deemed as incorrect or untrue or fraudulent in the following cases:

1. If the certificate is illegal. For example, if the certificate is an unaccredited form or has been issued by an unauthorized person or lacks the name and signature of the certifying official or lacks the identification of the issuing party or does not hold the official stamp of the party issuing it.
2. If the certificate is incomplete or does not include all of the information specified in Article (5) herein.
3. If the certificate is invalid in relation with its issuance date according to the current regulations governing imports of agricultural products and agricultural inputs.
4. If there is an erasure or deletion on the certificate or its contents have been changed or amended.
5. If the certificate includes contradictory or wrong information or words and terms that do not comply with the content.

Article 8

If the specialized employee at the entry point discovers that the health certificate attached to the consignment is correct and not fraudulent, he must carry on the clearance procedures according to the following instructions:

1. Regulations of veterinary quarantine if the consignment consists of animals or animal products.
2. Regulations of plant quarantine if the consignment consists of plants or plant products
3. Regulations and procedures of admitting agricultural inputs if the consignment consists of agricultural production inputs.

Article 9

- (a) The attached sanitary and phytosanitary certificates shall be the official forms to be used for certifying the health of exported agricultural products and inputs.
- (b) Should changes be required to fulfill the health requirements of Jordan or those of countries to which Jordan exports agricultural products and agricultural inputs, the Minister shall have the right to issue revised official certificates.

Attachment 5: Electronic Document—Plant Protection Lab Results.xls

Plant Protection Laboratory Samples Report							
Year	Mo.	Product sampled	Number of samples	Source of sample	Insects & nematodes (?) found	Diseases found	
1999	12	Various fruitful trees, (grap,oliv)	116	Jordan Valley, Decce, Shobak, Arajan, Amman		Various viruses LR-1,LR-2,LR 3,FK,FL,GVA	
1999	12	embellishment plants (damask rose)	14	Ma'daba, Um Alamad			
1999	12	soil	32	Amman, IBM Project, Royal Palaces			
1999	12	btomos	1	Al-Qastal			
1999	12	water	1	Al-Shoneh			
1999	12	embellishment transplant	18	Iraq, Netherlands			
1999	12	Strawberry transplants	2	Spain, Netherlands			
2000	1	vegetables (strawberry)	2	Netherlands			
2000	1	fruitful trees, (grap,banana)	6	Italy, Palestine, Egypt		Various viruses	
2000	1	Various embellishment plants	11	Netherlands, Egypt			
2000	1	vegetables	2	Local			
2000	1	Soil	3	Local			
2000	1	fruitful trees, (apple,banana, olives)	4	Local			
2000	4	fruitful trees	37	Various areas (local)			
2000	4	Various embellishment plants	2	Amman, Jerash			
2000	4	soil	13	Various areas (local)			
2000	4	vegetables	2	native center			
2000	4	organic fertilizer	1	Amman			
2000	4	embellishment plants	1	Netherlands			
2000	4	vegetables	1	U.S.A			
2000	4	biotic destructive (decisive)	1	Egypt			
2000	4	biotic destructive (friend)	1	Egypt			
2000	5	fruitful trees	45	Various areas (local)			
2000	5	embellishment trees	6	Amman			
2000	5	soil	51	Various areas (local)			
2000	5	vegetables	15	Various areas (local)		mosaic virus, erwinia bacteria	
2000	5	Water	1	Al-Baq'a		bacteria	
2000	5	organic fertilizer	1	Amman			
2000	5	embellishment plants	6	Netherlands, PAllestine			
2000	5	vegetables	3	U.S.A, Egypt			
2000	7	fruitful trees	18	Various areas (local)	fruit fly,spiders, white grub, kubods	die back, Various bacterias	
2000	7	embellishment trees	4	Amman			
2000	7	soil	9	Salt, Amman, Mafrq			
2000	7	vegetables	2	Al-Baq'a			
2000	7	sylyan trees	1	Al-Saro			
2000	7	bulbils	2	Netherlands			
2000	7	embellishment plants	10	Netherlands, Costa Rica			
			445				

Attachment 6a: Workshop on SPS Certificates, Technical Regulations and Import Licensing

Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel

October 2-4, 2000

9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Preliminary Agenda

October 2, 2000

1. Review of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to:
 - Understand the meaning of SPS measures.
 - Exercise: Identifying an SPS Measure
 - Understand the rules for applying SPS measures.
2. Review of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade
 - Understand the difference between standards and technical regulations.
 - Understand the differences among SPS measures, standards and technical regulations.
 - Exercise: Identifying Standards versus Technical Regulations
 - Exercise: Identifying SPS Measures and Technical Regulations in Current Import Permits

October 3, 2000

1. Review the SPS certification provisions in the new Agriculture Law
 - Understand the function of SPS certificates in Jordanian agricultural trade.
2. Review the international recommendations for SPS certificates and SPS requirements for imports
 - Understand international recommendations for SPS certificates and what additional information may be required.
 - Review and finalize draft SPS certificates for Jordan's exported agricultural products and inputs.
3. Form teams (Animals and Products; Plants and Products; Inputs) and identify SPS requirements for imported agricultural products, agricultural inputs and food

October 4, 2000

1. Continue with developing SPS requirements for imported agricultural products, agricultural inputs and food
2. Review WTO Licensing Agreement
 - Understand restrictions on licensing imposed by WTO
 - Understand which agricultural products, inputs and food require licenses
 - Understand the differences between automatic and non-automatic licenses.
3. Review and finalize draft standardized non-automatic import licenses.
4. Review and finalize draft step-by-step checklists for determining eligibility for import license.

HANDOUT: SPS Certificates, Technical Regulations and Import Licensing

Attachment 6b: Commitments to WTO Regarding SPS Measures

... Jordan was ready to implement fully the SPS Agreement upon accession provided that technical assistance and support (including financial means) would be provided by WTO Members with regard to modernization of testing laboratories in Jordan, border inspection, sampling procedures as well as training of personnel.

To address concerns over the lack of national treatment for and the unnecessary inspection of imported meat and meat from live animals, he confirmed that Jordan would make a particular *commitment to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 1(a), 1(e) and 1(g) of Annex C from the date of accession. Jordan would implement the least trade restrictive requirements possible to prevent deceptive practices vis-à-vis consumers of meat, taking into account the national treatment requirements of Article III of GATT 1994.*

The representative of Jordan confirmed that Jordan's sanitary and phytosanitary standards system would be in compliance with WTO provisions under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures as of the date of accession to the WTO, and that Jordan would *apply all measures of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in a least trade distortive manner from the date of accession without recourse to any transition period.* The representative of Jordan further confirmed that, *without recourse to any transition period and in conformity with the SPS Agreement, no stricter rules than those laid out by international organizations such as OIE will be applied.* The Working Party took note of this commitment.

HANDOUT

Attachment 6c: Some Definitions Associated with SPS Certification

During the discussion regarding SPS certification, participants required information on plant shipments and the degree to which they would be certified. Some importers ship their lots (see definition below) in a single consignment. According to the definitions below, a single phytosanitary certificate is sufficient to cover the consignment regardless of ownership of parts or all of the consignment.

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots) [FAO, 1990]

Lot

A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment [FAO, 1990]

Pest (Agriculture Law)

Any biological (influence) agent that may cause disease or induce harm to the health of plants and animals and has a negative effect on the quality of products and quantity of production and may result in economic losses.

Pest (IPPC)

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

Official

Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990]

Specialized official party

Veterinarian, plant scientist or food scientist employed by the relevant specialized government entity.

Specialized government entity

Government Ministry, agency or other entity that is responsible for protecting plant, animal or human health from hazards in agricultural products, agricultural inputs and food.

Handout

Attachment 6d: Commodities Subject to Trade Licensing

MOA Automatic Import Licenses

- Stuffed wild animals (HS ex. 97.05.00)
- Tomato paste (HS 20.02.90)
- Olive oil (HS 15.09)

MOA Automatic Export Licenses

- Olive oil (HS 15.09)
- Fresh fruits and vegetables destined to trade protocol countries (HS Chapters 7 and 8)

MOA Non-Automatic Import Licenses

- Live animals (HS Chapter 1)
- Frozen animal semen (HS 05.11.10)
- Fresh, chilled and frozen meat (HS Chapter 2)
- Fertilizers (HS Chapter 31)
- Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectors (HS 38.8)
- Seed and fruits for sowing (HS 12.09)
- Veterinary medicines (HS 30.03, 30.04)

Attachment 6e: SPS-TBT Identification Exercises

Exercise 1—Are these SPS measures?

No.	Condition	Yes	No	Justification
1.	An SPS certificate is required for imported meat and meat products			
2.	Quarantine is required for imported cattle and sheep			
3.	Canned food is tested for contaminants			
4.	Packaged food is tested to verify stated composition			
5.	MOA places cattle on a farm under quarantine			
6.	A vegetable farmer obtains a grade for his produce			
7.	MOA inspects live animals before slaughter			
8.	Imported sheep meat must be stamped to distinguish it from domestic meat			
9.	MOA prohibits circulation of unripened oranges			
10.	Fresh fruit in the Amman Central Market is tested for pesticide residue			
11.	MOH removes Brand X canned mushrooms from retail stores because bacteria was found in some cans			
12.	Animal feed is tested for fungus			
13.	All tomatoes destined for export must be inspected and tested			
14.	All tomatoes destined for export must be graded			
15.	Fruit juice being exported to France must have labels in French			

Exercise 2—Are these technical regulations or standards?

No.	Condition	Reg	Std	Justification
1	There are two grades (classes) for cabbages			
2	Seeds for sale are free of pebbles, soil, and other matter			
3	Wheat used to produce cake flour has an average protein content of 10%			
4	Container labels are in Arabic			
5	A container containing some fruits that do not comply with export grades is not allowed to be exported			
6	The additional weight of the largest fruit in the container does not exceed 50% of the smallest weight in the container			
7	Pesticide residue does not exceed the limits established by the Codex Alimentarius			
8	Sheep meat with less than 2 cm. of fat at the 12 th rib is graded class 1			
9	Fresh chicken meat is refrigerated at 4° C when displayed for sale			
10	Fresh chicken not sold within 5 days is destroyed			
11	Pasteurized milk is transported in refrigerated vehicles at a temperature of no more than 10° C			
12	Grade 3 feed barley contains more than 8% but less than 12% broken kernels			

Exercise 3a—SPS Measures vs. Technical Regulations

Import Conditions for Meat

Condition in license		SPS, TBT or other?	Legal or illegal?
1	The meat source should be from disease free zones.		
2	Animals should be inspected by a qualified vet to check for _____ disease.		
3	The meat should be from animals free of OIE List A and List B diseases (epidemic or otherwise).		
4	The meat source should be from animals free of disease and from zones free of disease during the 6 months immediately before slaughtering.		
5	Animals should be kept in Sunday quarantine (Kado-slaughter house) for 14 days before slaughtering.		
6	The meat must follow Jordanian standard for imported fresh meat.		
7	Animals should be inspected and tested by official vets in slaughterhouses before and after slaughtering to be sure that it's free of disease.		
8	The meat should be tested for suitability for consumption and to be sure that it is free of diseases		
9	Meat shipment should be accompanied by a sanitary certificate, origin certificate and Islamic way of slaughtering certificate		
10	Sanitary conditions for air shipment must be followed.		
11	The meat should be stamped and cooled before shipment, taking into consideration suitable storage and required sanitary conditions.		
12	Slaughtering should be according to Islamic rules.		
13	Each piece of meat should follow EC standard number 820/97 dated 21/4/1997.		
14	Each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate showing the number of the animal, its birth in Germany and German parentage.		
15	Meat will be tested after reaching Jordan. If the results of testing show a disease or contamination by radiation or the meat is not according to Jordanian standards, it will be damaged without compensation.		
16	Animals shouldn't be treated by hormones; a certificate should accompany the animals to prove free of hormones.		

Exercise 3b—SPS Measures vs. Technical Regulations

Import Conditions for Live Animals for Slaughtering

Condition in license		SPS, TBT or other?	Legal or illegal?
1	Imported sheep should come directly from the country of origin to Jordan.		
2	Imported sheep may not have been rejected from any country due to health conditions.		
3	The age of sheep must be such that the first pair of teeth are ____, with 15% exception percentage.		
4	Any shipment that violates the age condition will be subject to punishment according to the agricultural law part 190, Para. A.		
5	Animals should be vaccinated against smallpox during quarantine period at the expense of the importer.		
6	Imported animals should be slaughtered within 30 days from arrival.		
7	Imported calves should be males not less than 380 Kg. Live weight, accompanied by a certificate proving this.		
8	Animals should be free of diseases during the last 6 months and accompanied by a sanitary certificate from the country of origin proving they are free of OIE List A and B diseases and also it should be from an area free of radiation.		
9	Animals should be accompanied by a veterinary certificate proving they are free from infectious diseases and radiation.		
10	Calves will be subject to tests to be sure that they are free of radiation directly after arrival.		
11	Animals should be kept in Quarantine for the legally determined time period. If there is evidence of infectious disease, the animal(s) will be destroyed without compensation.		
12	The importer should import necessary feeds for 30 days.		
13	Calves should be transferred from the ship to vehicles to entry point under the supervision of Veterinary and Customs officials.		

Exercise 4—SPS Measures vs. Technical Regulations

Import Conditions for Animals for Breeding Stock

Condition in license		SPS, TBT or other?	Legal or illegal?
1	Fees should be paid		
2	Animals should be free of diseases and accompanied by sanitary certificate from the country of origin proving they are free of infectious diseases.		
3	Veterinary department should be notified at least 2 weeks before arrival.		
4	Animals should enter from official entry points.		
5	Animals should be kept in Quarantine for the time determined legally (21 days) and should be tested against all diseases, especially brucellosis. If any animal is affected by infectious disease, it will be damaged without compensation.		
6	Imported sheep shouldn't be fed subsidized feed		
7	This license is valid for 3 months from the date of issuing		

Attachment 6f: Model International Health Certificates

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR DOGS AND CATS ORIGINATING FROM RABIES INFECTED COUNTRIES

I. OWNER

Name and address:

.....
.....
.....
.....

II. DESCRIPTION

Species of animal:

.....

Age or date of birth:

.....

Sex:

Breed:

.....

Colour:

.....

Coat type and

marking/Distinguishing marks:

.....

.....

Identification number (tattoo or other permanent method of identification) (see note 1)

III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Country of origin:

.....
.....

Countries visited
over the past 2 years
as declared by
the owner
(give dates)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

IV - VACCINATION (Rabies)

I the undersigned declare herewith that I have vaccinated the animal described in Part II against rabies as shown below. The animal was found to be healthy on the day of vaccination.

Date of
vaccination
(dd/mm/yy)

Name of inactivated virus
vaccine
(see note 2)

1. Manufacturing
laboratory
2. Batch Number
3. Expiry date

Name (in capital letters)
and
signature of the
veterinarian
(see note 6)

1.
2.
3.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF
VACCINATION
FOR INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT
(see note 3)
from (dd/mm/yy) to (dd/mm/yy)

Name (in capital letters) and
signature of the Official Veterinarian

V - SEROLOGICAL TESTING (Rabies)

I the undersigned declare herewith that I have taken a blood sample from the animal described in Part II and have received the following result from the official diagnostic laboratory which has carried out the neutralising antibody titration test (see note 4).

Date of sampling (dd/mm/yy)	Name and address of the official diagnostic laboratory	Result of the antibody titration test (in International Units [IU]/ml)	Name (in capital letters) and signature of the veterinarian (see note 6)
-----------------------------------	--	---	--

PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF SEROLOGICAL
TESTING
FOR INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT
(see note 3)
from (dd/mm/yy) to (dd/mm/yy)

Name (in capital letters) and
signature of the Official Veterinarian

VI - CLINICAL EXAMINATION (Rabies)

I the undersigned declare herewith that I have examined on the date indicated below the animal described in Part II and have found it to be clinically healthy (see note 5).

Date (dd/mm/yy)	Name (in capital letters) and signature of the veterinarian (see note 6)	Name (in capital letters) and signature of the Official Veterinarian
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NOTE

1. The identification number stated in the certificate should be identical to that which can be found on the animal. When electronic identification is used, the type of microchip and the name of the manufacturer should be specified
2. Only inactivated virus vaccines are authorised for international movements of dogs and cats.
3. In the case of a primary vaccination, the animal should have been vaccinated not less than

6 months and not more than 1 year prior to its introduction into the importing country; the vaccination should have been carried out when the animal was at least 3 months old.

In the case of a booster vaccination, the animal should have been vaccinated not more than 1 year prior to its introduction into the importing country.

- 4. The animal should have been subjected not less than 3 months and not more than 24 months prior to its introduction into the importing country, to a neutralising antibody titration test. It should be carried out by an official diagnostic laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country. The animal's serum should contain at least 0.5 International Units (IU)/ml.*
- 5. The clinical examination referred to in Part VI of the certificate must be carried out within 48 hours of shipment.*

The Competent Authority of the importing country may require the placing of the animals which do not comply with any of the above-mentioned conditions in a quarantine station located on its territory; the conditions of stay in quarantine are laid down by the legislation of the importing country.

- 6. If the veterinarian whose name and signature appear on the certificate is not an official veterinarian, his signature must be authenticated in the relevant column by the signature and stamp of an official veterinarian. The expression "Official Veterinarian" means a civil service veterinarian or a specially appointed veterinarian, as authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country.*
- 7. If so required, the certificate should be written in the language of the importing country. In such circumstances, it should also be written in a language understood by the certifying veterinarian.*

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR DOMESTIC OR WILD ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES

Exporting country:

Ministry of:

Department:

Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the animal/s

Official ear mark	Breed	Sex	Age
-------------------	-------	-----	-----

II. Origin of the animal/s

Name and address of exporter:

Place of origin of the animal/s:

III. Destination of the animal/s

Country of destination:

Name and address of consignee:

Nature and identification of means of transport:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the animal/s described above and examined on this day:

- a) shows/show no clinical sign of disease;
 - b) satisfies/satisfy the following requirements:**
- Official stamp:

Issued at..... on

Name and address of Veterinarian

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

.....

- * It is recommended that individual certificates be drawn up for breeding animals.
- ** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR SEMEN OF ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BUBALINE, EQUINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES

Exporting country:
 Ministry of:
 Department:
 Province or District, etc.:

I. Information concerning the donor animal*

Species:
 Breed:
 Name:
 Date of birth:
 Place of birth:
 Registered entry in the herd/stud
 book:
 Date of approval of animal for
 artificial insemination purposes:

II. Information concerning the semen*

Date of collection:
 Quantity and packaging of
 exported semen:

III. Origin of the semen

Name and address of exporter
 (artificial insemination centre or
 exporting owner):

IV. Destination of the semen

Name and address of consignee:

 Nature and identification of means
 of transport:

V. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the donor animal:

- a) shows no sign of disease on the day of collection;
- b) satisfies the following requirements:**

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on
 Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:

* Zootechnical information supplied by: _____

.....

.....

.....

.....

** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR EQUINES

Exporting country:

Ministry of:

Department:

Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the animal/s

Species	Age	Sex	Breed	Marks and description
---------	-----	-----	-------	-----------------------

II. Origin of the animal/s

Name and address of exporter:

Place of origin of the animal/s:

III. Destination of the animal/s

Country of destination:

Name and address of consignee:

Nature and identification of means
of transport:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the animal/s described above and examined on this day:

- a) shows/show no clinical sign of disease;
- b) satisfies/satisfy the following requirements:**

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on

Name and address of Veterinarian

.....

.....

Signature:

-
- * It is recommended that individual certificates be drawn up for breeding animals.
 - ** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL PASSPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF COMPETITION HORSES

INTRODUCTION

The object is to establish criteria which will assist in the unrestricted movement of competition horses between countries or zones of countries, while still protecting the health status of the respective countries or zones. To achieve this aim, it is intended that the passport of any competition horse shall serve as a unique identification document including harmonised information in the form of records of vaccinations and results of laboratory tests.

In addition to the passport, a separate veterinary certificate may be required by the importing country.

CONTENTS OF THE PASSPORT

The passport should contain:

1. Details of ownership

Information regarding the name and address of the owner of the horse should be indicated according to Appendix A, and be authenticated by the National Federation issuing the passport.

2. Identification of the horse

The horse should be identified by the competent authority according to Appendices B and C.

3. Movement records

The identification of the horse should be checked at each time it is required by rules and regulations and recorded in accordance with Appendix D.

4. Vaccination record

All vaccinations should be recorded according to Appendix E (equine influenza only) and Appendix F (all other vaccinations).

5. Laboratory health tests

The result of every test undertaken for a transmissible disease will be recorded according to Appendix G.

BASIC HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

Appendix H is a document which outlines the basic health requirements which apply to the international movement of competition horses.

For the movement of competition horses between countries or zones of countries with a different health status, Veterinary Services may require additional veterinary certification.

The reverse side of Appendix H lists diseases which may be considered for inclusion in the veterinary certificate.

Appendix A

Propriétaires successifs

Details of ownership

Detalles del propietario

1. La nationalité du cheval est celle de son propriétaire.

1. The nationality of the horse is that of its owner.

1. La nacionalidad del caballo es la nacionalidad de su propietario.

2. Lors de tout changement de propriétaire, le passeport doit être immédiatement retourné, en mentionnant le nom et l'adresse du nouveau propriétaire, à la Fédération équestre nationale, qui le remettra au nouveau propriétaire après enregistrement.

2. On change of ownership the passport must immediately be lodged with the National Equestrian Federation, giving the name and address of the new owner, for re-registration and forwarding to the new owner.

2. En caso de cambio de propietario, el pasaporte debe ser entregado inmediatamente, indicando el nombre y la dirección del nuevo propietario, a la Federación Ecuestre Nacional, que lo remitirá al nuevo propietario después de haberlo registrado.

3. S'il y a plus d'un seul propriétaire, ou si le cheval appartient à une société, on indiquera dans le passeport le nom de la personne responsable du cheval et sa nationalité. Si les propriétaires sont de nationalités différentes, ils doivent préciser la nationalité du cheval.

3. If there is more than one owner or the horse is owned by a company, then the name of the individual responsible for the horse shall be entered in the passport together with his nationality. If the owners are of different nationalities, they have to determine the nationality of the horse.

3. Si el caballo tiene más de un propietario, o si pertenece a una sociedad, el nombre y la nacionalidad de la persona responsable del caballo deben inscribirse en el pasaporte. Si los propietarios son de diferente nacionalidad, deben precisar la nacionalidad del caballo.

Date d'enregistrement par la Fédération équestre nationale	Nom du propriétaire	Adresse du propriétaire	Nationalité du propriétaire	Signature du propriétaire	Cachet de la Fédération équestre nationale et signature officielle
Date of registration by the National Equestrian Federation	Name of owner	Address of owner	Nationality of owner	Signature of owner	National Equestrian Federation stamp and signature of the secretary
Fecha de registro por la Federación Ecuestre Nacional	Nombre del propietario	Dirección del propietario	Nacionalidad del propietario	Firma del propietario	Sello de la Federación Ecuestre Nacional y firma oficial

Appendix B

(1) N° d'identification :

Identification No.:

N° de identificación:

(2) Nom :

Name:

Nombre:

(3) Sexe :

Sex:

Sexo:

(4) Robe :

Colour:

Color:

(5) Race :

Breed:

Raza:

(6) par :

by:

por:

(7) et :

out of:

y:

(8) par :

by:

Por:

(9) Date de naissance :

Date of foaling:

Fecha de nacimiento:

(10) Lieu d'élevage :

Place where bred:

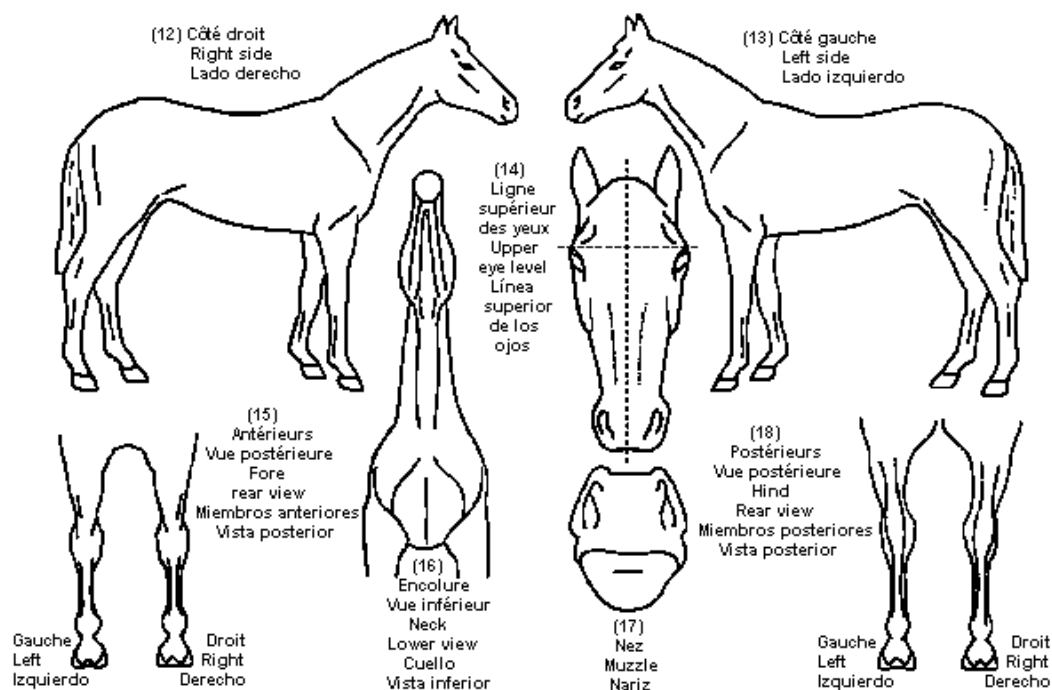
Lugar de cría:

(11) Naisseur(s) :

Breeder(s):

Criador(es):

(12) Certificat d'origine validé le :
par :
Origin certificate validated on:
by:
Certificado de origen visado el:
por:
- Nom de l'autorité compétente :
Name of the competent authority:
Nombre de la autoridad competente:
- Adresse :
Address:
Dirección:
- N° de téléphone : - N° de télécopie :
Telephone No.: - Telecopy No.:
N° de téléphone: - N° de fax:
- Signature :
(nom en lettres capitales et qualité du signataire)
Signature:
(Name in capital letters and capacity of signatory)
Firma:
(Nombre en letras mayúsculas y calidad del firmante)
- Cachet
Stamp
Sello



Appendix C

(2) Nom - Name - Nombre:

(5) Race - Breed - (3) Sexe - Sex -
Raza: Sexo:

(4) Robe - Colour - Color:

(19) Signalement relevé sous la
mère par :

Description taken with dam by:

Descripción registrada con la
madre por:

Tête :

Head:

Cabeza:

Ant. G. :

Foreleg L.:

Ant. I.:

Post. G. :

Hindleg L.:

Post. I.:

Ant. D. :

Foreleg R.:

Ant. D.:

Post. D. :

Hindleg R.:

Post. D.:

Corps :

Body:

Cuerpo:

(21) Signature et cachet du vétérinaire agréé

(ou de l'autorité compétente)

Signature and stamp of qualified veterinary surgeon
(or competent authority)

Marques :

Markings:

Firma y sello del veterinario autorizado

(o de la autoridad competente)

(en lettres capitales)

(in capital letters)

(en letras mayúsculas)

Fait le (date) :

Made on (date):

A (fecha):

Date :

Date:

Fecha:

Appendix D

Contrôles d'identité du cheval décrit dans ce passeport

Identification of the horse described in this passport

Controles de identidad del caballo descrito en este pasaporte

L'identité du cheval doit être contrôlée chaque fois que les lois et règlements l'exigent : signer cette page signifie que le signalement du cheval présenté est conforme à celui de la page du signalement.

The identity of the horse must be checked each time it is required by the rules and regulations and certified that it conforms with the description given on the diagram page of this passport.

Se controlará la identidad del caballo cada vez que lo exijan las leyes y reglamentos, y se certificará, firmando esta página, que el caballo presentado corresponde al caballo descrito en este pasaporte.

Date	Ville et pays	Motif du contrôle (concours, certificat sanitaire, etc.)	Signature, nom en lettres capitales et position de la personne ayant vérifié l'identité
Date	Town and country	Purpose of control (event, veterinary certificate, etc.)	Signature, name (in capital letters) and status of official verifying the identification
Fecha	Ciudad y país	Motivo del control (concurso, certificado sanitario, etc)	Firma, nombre (en letras mayúsculas) y calidad de la persona que controla la identidad

Appendix E

**GRIPPE ÉQUINE
SEULEMENT
Enregistrement des
vaccinations**

**EQUINE
INFLUENZA ONLY
Vaccination record**

**GRIPE EQUINA SOLAMENTE
Registro de vacunas**

Toute vaccination
subie par le cheval
doit être portée dans
le cadre ci-dessous de
façon lisible et
précise avec le nom et
la signature du
vétérinaire.

Details of every
vaccination which the
horse undergoes must be
entered clearly and in
detail, and certified with
the name and signature
of the veterinarian.

Todas las vacunas administradas al
caballo, así como el nombre y la
firma del veterinario, deben figurar
de manera clara y detallada en el
cuadro siguiente.

Date	Lieu	Pays	Vaccin/Vaccine/Vacuna		Nom en lettres capitales et signature du vétérinaire
Date	Place	Country	Nom Name	Numéro de lot	Name (in capital letters) and signature of the veterinarian
Fecha	Lugar	País	Nombre	Batch number Número de lote	Nombre (en letras mayúsculas) y firma del veterinario

Appendix F

**MALADIES AUTRES DISEASES OTHER
QUE LA GRIPPE THAN
ÉQUINE EQUINE
Enregistrement des
vaccinations INFLUENZA
Vaccination record**

**ENFERMEDADES
DISTINTAS
DE LA GRIPE EQUINA
Registro de vacunas**

Toute vaccination subie par le cheval doit être portée dans le cadre ci-dessous de façon lisible et précise avec le nom et la signature du vétérinaire.

Details of every vaccination which the horse undergoes must be entered clearly and in detail, and certified with the name and signature of the veterinarian.

Todas las vacunas administradas al caballo, así como el nombre y la firma del veterinario, deben figurar de manera clara y detallada en el cuadro siguiente.

Date	Lieu	Pays	Vaccin/Vaccine/Vacuna			Nom en lettres capitales et signature du vétérinaire
Date Fecha	Place Lugar	Country País	Nom Name Nombre	Numéro de lot Batch number Número de lote	Maladie(s)) Disease(s) Enfermedad(es)	Name (in capital letters) and signature of the veterinarian Nombre (en letras mayúsculas) y firma del veterinario

Appendix G

**Contrôles sanitaires effectués
par des laboratoires****Laboratory health test****Controles sanitarios
efectuados por
laboratorios**

Le résultat de tout contrôle effectué par un vétérinaire pour une maladie transmissible ou par un laboratoire agréé par le Service vétérinaire gouvernemental du pays doit être noté clairement et en détail par le vétérinaire qui représente l'autorité demandant le contrôle.

The result of every test undertaken for a transmissible disease by a veterinarian or a laboratory authorised by the Government Veterinary Service of the country must be entered clearly and in detail by the veterinarian acting on behalf of the authority requesting the test.

El veterinario que representa a la autoridad que solicita el control sanitario debe inscribir en el cuadro siguiente, de manera clara y detallada, el resultado de cada control relativo a una enfermedad transmisible efectuado por un veterinario o por un Servicio Veterinario gubernamental.

Date	Maladies transmissibles concernées	Nature de l'examen	Résultat de l'examen	Laboratoire officiel ayant analysé le prélèvement	Nom en lettres capitales et signature du vétérinaire
Date	Transmissible diseases tested for	Type of test	Result of test	Official laboratory to which sample transmitted	Name (in capital letters) and signature of Veterinarian
Fecha	Enfermedades transmisibles examinadas	Tipo de examen	Resultado del examen	Laboratorio oficial que ha analizado la muestra	Nombre (en letras mayúsculas) y firma del veterinario

Appendix H

EXIGENCES SANITAIRES DE BASE - BASIC HEALTH REQUIREMENTS - REQUISITOS SANITARIOS BÁSICOS

Je soussigné certifie⁽¹⁾ que le cheval décrit dans le passeport n° délivré par satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

I, the undersigned, certify⁽¹⁾ that the horse described in the Passport No. issued by meets the following requirements:

El que suscribe certifica⁽¹⁾ que el caballo descrito en el pasaporte n° extendido por cumple con los siguientes requisitos:

(a) il a été examiné ce jour, ne présente aucun signe clinique de maladie et est apte au transport ;

(a) it has been examined today, shows no clinical sign of disease and is fit for transport;

(a) ha sido examinado hoy, no presenta ningún signo clínico de enfermedad y se encuentra en condiciones de ser transportado;

(b) il n'est pas destiné à l'abattage dans le cadre d'un programme national d'éradication d'une maladie transmissible ;

(b) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of transmissible disease eradication;

(b) no ha sido destinado al sacrificio sanitario en el marco de un programa nacional de erradicación de una enfermedad transmisble;

(c) il ne provient pas d'une écurie mise en interdit pour des raisons zoosanitaires et n'a pas été en contact avec des équidés d'une écurie de ce type ;

(c) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to such prohibition;

(c) no procede de una cuadra sujeta a interdicción por razones zoosanitarias ni ha estado en contacto con équidos procedentes de una cuadra sujeta a interdicción;

(d) à ma connaissance, après avoir dûment enquêté, il n'a pas été en contact avec des équidés atteints d'une maladie transmissible au cours des 15 jours précédant l'embarquement.

(d) to the best of my knowledge and after due inquiry, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from transmissible disease during 15 days prior to embarkation.

(d) según me consta, tras haber efectuado las indagaciones pertinentes, no ha estado en contacto con équidos afectados de enfermedades transmisibles durante los 15 días anteriores a su embarque.

LE PRÉSENT CERTIFICAT EST VALABLE 10 JOURS À COMPTER DE LA DATE DE SA SIGNATURE.

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR 10 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SIGNATURE.

EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO ES VÁLIDO 10 DÍAS A PARTIR DE LA FECHA DE SU FIRMA.

Date	Lieu	Pour des raisons épidémiologiques particulières, un certificat sanitaire séparé accompagne le présent passeport.	Nom en lettres capitales et signature du vétérinaire officiel
Date	Place	For special epizootic reasons a separate veterinary certificate accompanies this passport.	Name (in capital letters) and signature of official veterinarian
Fecha	Lugar	Por razones epidemiológicas particulares se adjunta al presente pasaporte un certificado sanitario.	Nombre en letras mayúsculas y firma del veterinario oficial
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile)	
		Yes/No (Delete One)	
		Si/no (tachar lo que no procede)	
		Oui/non (barrer la	

		mention inutile)	
		Yes/No (Delete One)	
		Si/no (tachar lo que no procede)	

(1) Ce document doit être signé dans les 48 heures précédant le déplacement international du cheval.

(1) The document should be signed within the 48 hours prior to international movement of the horse.

**LIST OF DISEASES WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
FOR INCLUSION IN THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE
WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE PASSPORT**

1. African horse sickness
2. Vesicular stomatitis
3. Dourine
4. Glanders
5. Equine encephalomyelitis (all types)
6. Equine infectious anaemia
7. Rabies
8. Anthrax

[Note: For the movement of competition horses between countries or zones of countries with a different health status, Veterinary Services may require additional veterinary certification.]

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR BIRDS

Exporting country:

Exporting country:

Ministry of:

Department:

Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the birds

Number	Mark	Species	Sex	Age
--------	------	---------	-----	-----

II. Origin of the birds

Name and address of exporter:

Place of origin of the birds:

III. Destination of the birds

Country of destination:

Name and address of consignee:

Nature and identification of means of transport:

Type of containers:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the birds described above and examined on this day:

- a) show no clinical sign of disease;
- b) satisfy the following requirements:*

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on

Name and address of Veterinarian

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

.....

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR DAY-OLD BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS

Exporting country:
 Ministry of:
 Department:
 Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the birds or hatching eggs

Number	Mark	Species	Breed
--------	------	---------	-------

II. Origin of the birds or hatching eggs

Name and address of the establishment of origin*:

 or of the hatchery*:

 Name and address of exporter:

III. Destination of the birds or hatching eggs

Country of destination:
 Name and address of consignee:

 Nature and identification of means of transport:

 Type of containers:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the day-old birds* or hatching eggs*:

- a) come from an establishment* or a hatchery* which is regularly inspected;
- b) come from an establishment* or a hatchery* which satisfies the following requirements:**

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on
 Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:

-
- * Delete where not applicable.
 - ** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR RABBITS

Exporting country:
 Ministry of:
 Department:
 Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the animal/s

Number	Breed	Sex	Age
--------	-------	-----	-----

II. Origin of the animal/s

Name and address of exporter:

 Place of origin of the animal/s:

III. Destination of the animal/s

Country of destination:
 Name and address of consignee:

 Nature and identification of means
 of transport:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the animal/s described above and examined on this day:

- a) shows/show no clinical sign of disease;
- b) satisfies/satisfy the following requirements:*

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on
 Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR BEES AND BROOD-COMBS

Exporting country:
 Ministry of:
 Department:
 Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification

	Breed	Peculiarities	Characteristics	
Kind*	Number and variety	Marks or age or weight or surface, etc.	Packing material	Accompanying products

* Hive with bees, swarm, consignment of bees (worker bees, drones), queen bees, brood-combs, royal cells, etc.

II. Origin

Name and address of exporter:

 Name and address of producing bee-keeper:

 Place of origin of the bees, products and material:

III. Destination

Country of destination:
 Name and address of consignee:

 Nature and identification of means of transport:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that:

- a) at the time of shipment, the exported bees and/or brood-combs showed no symptom of any of the contagious bee diseases in List B;
- b) the breeding apiary of origin is officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the zone responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the OIE;
- c) the breeding apiary of origin has been recognised as being free from contagious bee

- diseases for at least the past 2 years with regard to varroosis and for at least the past 2 years with regard to the other bee diseases in List B;
- d) in the zone of origin, the arrangements for sanitary surveillance, as recommended by the OIE, have been continuously applied for at least the past 2 years under the control of the veterinary service or of a sanitary service operating under its authority;
- e) the packing material and accompanying products come directly from the exporting breeding apiary and have not been in contact with diseased bees or brood-combs, nor with any products or equipment which are contaminated or extraneous to the exporting apiary.

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on

Name and address of Veterinarian

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature:

.....

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BUBALINE, EQUINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES OR OF POULTRY

Exporting country:

Ministry of:

Department:

Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the meat

Type of portions of meat:

Type of package:

Number of objects or packages:

Net weight:

II. Origin of the meat

*Address/es and number/s of
veterinary approval of the
abattoir/s:

*Address/es and number/s of
veterinary approval of the cutting-
up establishment/s:

III. Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from
(place of dispatch)

to
(country and place of destination)

Nature and identification of means
of transport:

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of consignee:

IV. Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that:

- a) the meat*, packages of meat* referred to above is/are stamped, thereby attesting that all the meat comes from animals or birds slaughtered in abattoirs;
- b) the meat is considered to be fit for human consumption;
- c) the meat was cut up in a cutting-up establishment;
- d) the meat satisfies the following requirements:**

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on

Name and address of Veterinarian

..

..

Signature:

.....
..

* Delete where not applicable.

**These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN DESTINED FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDING, OR FOR AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR SURGICAL USE

Exporting country:
 Ministry of:
 Department:
 Province or District, etc.:

I. Identification of the products

Type of products:
 Number of packages:
 Identification marks:
 Net weight:

II. Origin of the products

Address of the establishment of origin:

III. Destination of the products

The above-mentioned products are being sent from

 (place of dispatch)
 to
 (country and place of destination)
 Nature and identification of means of transport:

 Name and address of exporter:

 Name and address of consignee:

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the following requirements:*

Official stamp:

Issued at..... on
 Name and address of Veterinarian

 Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting

countries in accordance with the options provided in this Code.

Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates / 12
Draft for country consultation / October 1999

Model Phytosanitary Certificate (Plants and Plant Products)

No. _____

FROM: Plant Protection Organization of _____

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.*

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ (Signature) _____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

* Optional clause

Model Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export (Plants and Plant Products)

No. _____

FROM: Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____ (contracting party(ies) of import)

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above _____ were imported into (contracting party of re-export) _____ from _____ (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary certificate No. _____, *original certified true copy of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed repacked in original *new containers, that based on the original phytosanitary certificate and additional inspection, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in _____ (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

* Insert tick in appropriate boxes

II. Additional Declaration

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ (Signature) _____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.**

** Optional clause

CODEX Alimentarius

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR GENERIC OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FORMATS AND THE PRODUCTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES

PREAMBLE

These guidelines are based on the presumption that commercial parties are responsible for product safety and conformity with requirements at all stages of food production.

OBJECTIVES

Certificates should contain essential information that meets the objectives of the importing country's requirements in respect of food safety and facilitation of fair trade in food. The level of information required should be adequate for the importing country's purpose and not impose unnecessary burdens on the exporting country or exporter, nor should there be a requirement for the disclosure of information that is commercial-in-confidence unless it is of relevance to public health. Certificates should only be required in cases where it is necessary to ensure product safety or to ensure fair trade practices.

SCOPE

These guidelines concern the design and use of official and [officially recognized certificates] that attest to attributes of food presented for international trade. Certificates should be required only where necessary to ensure product safety and wholesomeness, or otherwise facilitate trade.

These guidelines do not deal with matters of animal and plant health since these are not under the mandate of Codex. However, it is recognized that, in commercial practice, certificates may contain information relevant to these matters. These guidelines envisage the possible use of paper and electronic forms of certification.

DEFINITIONS

Certificates are those certificates issued by an official, or an officially recognized certification body of an exporting country, in accordance with the requirements of an importing country.

Official certificates [to be developed]

Officially printed copies [to be developed]

Officially recognized certificates [to be developed]

Officially recognized certification bodies

*Requirements*¹ are the criteria set down by the competent authorities relating to trade in foodstuffs covering the protection of public health, the protection of consumers and conditions of fair-trading.

PRINCIPLES

Certificates should be required only when necessary to ensure product safety or to otherwise facilitate trade. The rationale and requirements for export certification should be communicated in a transparent manner and consistently implemented in a non-discriminatory manner. Certificates should be designed and used in a manner that:

- meet requirements in respect of food safety and the facilitation of fair trade in food;
- simplifies and expedites the certification process;
- clarifies the responsibility of all parties;
- satisfies compulsory trade description requirements;
- provides for accurate identification of the consignment being certified;
- minimizes the risk of fraud.

CRITERIA

Standard format

Certificates should contain a declaration by the official, or officially recognized, certification body and be duly signed and sealed by an officer authorized by the competent authority for this purpose. The certificate should clearly identify the certifying body with letterhead and/ or logo.

Each official certificate should have a unique identification number and be printed in an unambiguous style in a language, or languages, fully understood by the certifying officers and by the receiving authority. A record of unique identification numbers assigned to batches of printed certificates should be maintained by the competent authority and be able to be related to the distribution of the certificates. [Certificates issued by officially recognized bodies may, or may not, be required to have a unique identification number as appropriate to the circumstances.]

The original certificate should be uniquely identifiable and be printed with at least one copy for the use of the certifying authority and retention by that authority for an appropriate period of time. Further copies may be officially printed copies or photocopies. In all cases the status of the certificate should be clear, for example,

¹ Codex *Principles for Inspection and Certification* (CAC/GL 20-1995)

marked “original” or “copy”.

Certificates, in any form, should be designed so as to minimize the risk of fraud (for example, use of watermark paper, use of paper that cannot be photocopied, or other security measures).

Where certificates are produced in a physical form, they should occupy one sheet of paper or, where more than one page is required, either in such a form that any two or more pages are part of an integrated whole and indivisible sheet of paper. Where this is not possible, each individual sheet should be separately initialed by the certifying officer and/or numbered so as to indicate it is a particular page in a finite sequence (for example page 2 of 4 pages).

Certificates should contain a clear reference to any requirements to which the certified product is required to conform.

The certificate should clearly describe the commodity and consignment to which it uniquely relates.

[Certificates may be issued after goods have been exported provided adequate measures are in place to ensure the consignment to which the certificate relates, is intact, identifiable and has not been modified or otherwise manipulated in any way. These measures may include the provision of documentation by another officially recognized body if the consignment has passed out of the control of the issuing authority.] / [No certificate may be issued after the consignment has left the control of the relevant authority except where, under exceptional circumstances, it may be possible to issue a certificate on the basis of assurances from an officially recognized body if the consignment has been under continuous official supervision during transport.]

The use of electronic means for the issue or transfer of certificates should be accepted where the integrity of the certification system has been assured to the satisfaction of the relevant authorities of both the importing and exporting country. The certificate should be available on request for presentation to the importing country's authorities in hard copy form. When electronic certificates are used, the importing country's inspectors should have electronic access to the certification details.

Details of the consignment

(NOTE: These details are not specific to food, as they constitute the normal field of information contained in any Bill of Lading for transport vessels carrying product between countries. The shipping data on the official certification documentation provides a means of verifying details about the product.)

The details of the product being certified should be clearly documented on the certificate, which should at least contain the following information:

- nature of the food;
- name of product;

- quantity, in the appropriate units;
- lot identifier or date coding;
- identity of production establishment;
- name and contact details of the importer (consignee);
- name and contact details of the exporter (consignor);
- country of dispatch, and;
- any other information required by the importing country.

Statement of origin

Where, in exceptional cases justified by immediate public health concern, the importing country requires a statement as to the origin of ingredients in a product, the certificate should specify the origin of ingredients sourced outside the exporting country.

Attestations

The particular attestations to be contained in a certificate will be determined by the requirements of the importing country. They should be clearly identified in the text of the certificate. Such attestations may include, but are not limited to:

- public health status;
- product conformity with particular grade or other requirements;
- the status (licensing details) of processing and/or packaging establishment in the exporting country; and,
- reference to any associated bilateral/multilateral agreement.

Responsibilities of the certifying authority

The certifying authority should be designated and adequately empowered by national legislation or regulation in a transparent manner to provide the particular attestations required in a certificate.

The authorities should ensure that their procedures allow for the issue of the certificate in a timely manner so as to avoid unnecessary disruptions to trade.

The authorities should have in place an effective system to prevent, to the extent practicable, the fraudulent use of official certificates.

Responsibilities of certifying officers

Information and guidance notes to facilitate the correct completion of certificates should be available to all certifying officers and to the parties responsible for

providing details for inclusion in a certificate.

The certifying officers should:

- be appropriately designated by the certifying authority
- be fully conversant with the requirements to which they are attested on the certificate;
- have access to a copy of regulations or requirements that are referred to on the certificate or clear information and guidance notes issued by the competent authority explaining the criteria that the product must meet before being certified;
- have no conflict of interest in the commercial aspects of the consignment and be independent from the commercial parties;
- only certify matters which are within their own knowledge (or which have been separately attested to by another competent party); and
- only certify in respect of the circumstances known at the time of signing the document.

Presentation of original certificates

The importer (consignee) is responsible for ensuring that the product is presented to the importing country's authorities with the original certificate in accordance with the importing country's requirements.

Instructions for completing the form

Certificates should always be issued and presented, to the exporter or his/her agent, in the original.

A copy of the certificate (clearly marked "COPY" or "DUPLICATE") should be provided to the competent authorities in both the exporting and importing countries, on request.

When signing a certificate, the officer should ensure that:

- the certificate contains no deletions other than those required by the text of the certificate;
- any alterations of the certified information are initialled and sealed by the certifying officer using the official stamp of the competent authority;
- the certificate bears his/her signature, the name and official position of the certifying officer in clear lettering and, where appropriate, his/her qualifications;
- the certificate bears the date on which the certificate was signed and issued and, where appropriate, the time for which the certificate will remain valid;

- no portion of the certificate is left blank in a manner that would allow it to be amended after signature by the certifying officer.

Replacement certificates

Where, for any good and sufficient reason (such as damage to the certificate in transit), a replacement certificate is issued by the certifying officer it must be clearly marked “REPLACEMENT” before being issued. A replacement certificate should reference the number of the original certificate.

D R A F T for discussion

Attachment 6g: Steps to Determine Live Animal Import Eligibility

Animal/Purpose: _____

Disease(s): _____

Country of Origin: _____

1	Does the country have an effective Veterinary Service that monitors, controls and eradicates animal diseases?	Yes	Go to step 2.
		No	Prohibit imports.
2	Does the country have effective surveillance programs for the disease?	Yes	Go to step 3.
		No	Prohibit imports
3	Does the country practice stamping out of all outbreaks of the disease in all commercial bovine animals?	Yes	Go to step 4.
		No	Prohibit imports.
4	Does the country have strains of the disease that are more pathogenic than those found in Jordan and which are not routinely stamped out?	Yes	Go to step 8.
		No	Go to step 5.
<u>Disease Status of the Country</u>			
5	Is the country/region officially free of the disease?	Yes	Go to step 6.
		No	Go to step 7.
6	Is the country/region vaccinating against the disease?	Yes	Import with vaccine certification and quarantine.
		No	Import without quarantine
7	Is there active disease infection in the country (outbreak within last 21 days)?	Yes	Go to step 8.
		No	Go to step 10.
<u>Active Infection in the Country</u>			
8	Is the source herd in a declared infected zone (less than 10 km from infected premises)?	Yes	Prohibit import.
9	Are the cattle vaccinated against the disease?	No	Go to step 9.
		Yes	Import with standard quarantine if vaccination does not increase risk of spread of FMD.
		No	Import with standard quarantine.
		Yes	
<u>No Current Active Infection in the Country</u>			
10	Are the cattle vaccinated against the disease?	Yes	Import with standard quarantine if vaccination does not increase risk of spread of FMD.
		No	Import with standard quarantine.

Attachment 7: Memorandum to H.E. Dr. Halaiqah

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

July 12, 2000

TO: H.E. Dr. Mohammed Halaiqah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs

FROM: Kim C. Hjort, Ph.D., WTO Agriculture and SPS Agreements Expert, AMIR/USAID Consultant
Mohammed Mobiedeen, Agriculture Law and MOA Organization Expert, GTZ Consultant

SUBJECT: The Ministry of Agriculture's WTO Commitments

This memorandum is in response to your request for an update on the progress of the Ministry of Agriculture in meeting its WTO commitments. I have included comments from a GTZ consultant at the Ministry who worked closely with me last summer and again for the past 5 months of this year.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) committed to having an SPS Enquiry Point per paragraph 146 of the WTO Working Party Report. While no formal decision has been made at MOA, the WTO has been notified that Majed Zakaria is the person responsible for SPS enquiries in order to fulfill the commitment noted above. However, there are other WTO obligations that must also be met by MOA. Attempts have been made since April 2000 to formally decide on an SPS Enquiry Point and to establish a framework for fulfilling other obligations. However, little progress has been made in getting such a framework in place. What progress has taken place raises doubts about the likelihood that the remaining immediate and ongoing obligations will actually be met. At this time it does not appear that progress will be made in the right direction unless higher level action is taken.

The Ministry's WTO-Related Obligations

The Ministry of Agriculture will fulfill the following ongoing obligations to the WTO:

1. Act as the SPS Enquiry Point;
2. Submit SPS notifications to the WTO;
3. Prepare and submit all agriculture-related notifications to the WTO;
4. Ensure that the total Aggregate Measure of Support (to agriculture) does not exceed the permissible level; and
5. Ensure that WTO principles are embodied in Government-wide policy decisions and procedures that impact on agriculture and farm prices.

In addition, the Agriculture Law of the Year 2000 mandates that MOA help farmers protect their production from unfair trade practices of exporting countries and from import surges. This article in the law was designed to comply with the requirements of the WTO agreements on dumping, subsidies and safeguards. To fulfill this mandate, the Ministry will have to institute a regular review and analysis of monthly trade and international and domestic price data to evaluate the impact of trade on farmers' wellbeing.

Proposed Unit to Fulfill the Obligations

After careful assessment of the Ministry's obligations and alternative means of meeting those obligations, we proposed establishing a Trade Agreements Unit in the Ministry. The Unit is envisioned as a resource for fulfilling obligations under the WTO and also under other multilateral trade agreements such as that with the USA, EU, EFTA, and the Arab nations.

Such a unit will institutionalize knowledge about the WTO and other trade agreements and agriculture related trade principles and policy commitments under those multilateral agreements. There currently are three or four persons in the Ministry with general knowledge of WTO principles and requirements and terms of other multilateral agreements. This number includes administrative and management personnel who do not have the time to devote to the proposed range of work of the Unit. In our opinion that leaves only one person—Majed Zakaria—who can readily do the work. He is fully capable of this because of his thorough understanding of the GATT and its supplemental agreements like Agriculture and SPS, an understanding of WTO procedures, the ability to prepare the AMS notification, and a keen sense of policies and proposed policies that are in violation of WTO principles. Fortunately, Majed is eager to disseminate his knowledge and institutionalize it within the Ministry.

In order to ensure successful ongoing meeting of the WTO obligations, a staff of 5-6 persons is needed with specific skills. Such skills include a very good command of English, ability to work well with others, computer and software knowledge, ability to understand complex concepts related to SPS notifications, ability to analyze statistical data and ability to apply economic principles to assess trade problems. There are few persons, other than Majed, in the Planning and Development Administration of MOA capable of doing this work. Therefore, the Unit will require capable staff that may currently be fulfilling other responsibilities.

The Work is Time Sensitive

All of the work of the proposed Trade Agreements Unit is time sensitive. The WTO SPS Agreement mandates a "prompt" response to SPS inquiries and notifications must be sent on a timely basis. The agriculture AMS notification is due in the first 90 days of the calendar year. If review of a proposed policy suggests it is incompatible with WTO requirements and commitments, it is essential that the proposing entity know this as soon as possible to develop alternatives. Likewise, indications of unfair trade practices or harmful import surges should be communicated quickly to decision-

makers.

The time sensitive nature of the Unit's work means that its staff needs authority for direct communications as necessary to fulfill its tasks. This includes access to counterparts that supply information needed for notifications or those who respond to enquiries. It also means that the staff need ready access to policy and decision-makers. After careful consideration of practical concerns such as staff capacity and current communications requirements, we proposed that the Unit be connected directly to the Secretary General at MOA. It may actually be necessary to directly connect the Unit to the Minister to give it sufficient powers of communication.

Lack of Action on the Proposal

The establishment of the Trade Agreements Unit has been proposed to take place pursuant to the pending Law of Agriculture for the Year 2000. In addition, given the delay in passage of the new law, it has also been proposed that the Unit be established pursuant to the Ministry's Organizational Law. Neither of these proposals met with much enthusiasm among our working counterparts (current and former managers in the Planning and Development Administration). The lack of enthusiasm is likely due to that Administration's desire to keep the proposed functions to itself.

In mid-May, a Committee to Implement WTO Commitments (the WTO Committee) was formed under the auspices of an Assistant Secretary General of MOA to take care of policy-related issues, including overseeing the fulfillment of ongoing obligations to the WTO. The draft Trade Agreements Unit regulation was supplied to the WTO Committee for their approval. The regulation as drafted was not approved but a decision was made to have Majed's Division, the International Trade and Studies Division or ITSD, do the work outlined in the draft regulation.

In order to fulfill this additional mandate, it was agreed in late May that at least two additional staff members (of the Director's choosing) would be added to ITSD. It was also agreed that in order for the Unit to operate efficiently, counterparts in other administrations within MOA and in other Ministries would need to be identified and letters of cooperation recorded. Voiced concerns about potential communications problems were dismissed.

MOA personnel drafted a directive letter specifying the additional tasks and responsibilities of ITSD. We then reviewed and revised the letter to strengthen the directives relating to communications. The revisions are currently being translated to Arabic. However, we have little hope that the contents of the directive letter will be accepted since it is substantially the same as that in the draft Trade Agreements Unit regulation.

In the meantime, no action has been taken to add new staff members to ITSD. This is extremely unfortunate because the current staff members of ITSD are not capable of many of the tasks that will be required of the Unit. Majed alone cannot possibly complete the amount of work that needs to be done to fulfill WTO obligations. And, it is not possible to conduct necessary training until all staff members are identified. Therefore, no training has been initiated and no progress is being made on submitting the 1998 and 1999 AMS notifications or SPS notifications to the WTO.

A Complicating Issue

It is not clear to us whether the Secretary General of MOA is adequately informed of the MOA's obligations to the WTO. We face this uncertainty because the individual with full understanding of the issues does not have direct access to the Secretary General. Instead, his briefing materials, analyses and other communications pass through the chain of command and changes may be made to his material. Therefore, it also is not known whether the Secretary General understands the need for such a unit, even though material summarizing the obligations and the proposal for the Trade Agreements Unit have been sent to him. And, it is very likely that the new Minister of Agriculture does not know the WTO obligations, is not aware of the AMIR/GTZ proposal for the Trade Agreements Unit, and therefore does not know that attempts have been made to establish a Unit to fulfill those obligations.

Resolution of the Stalemate

In our opinion, which is based on our experience working with MOA staff, the issue will not be resolved unless the Minister of Agriculture takes action. We recommend that His Excellency Zuheir Zannuneh establish this Unit immediately, make Majed Zakaria the Director of the Unit, and give him authority to recruit 4 staff members for the Unit from existing government staff.

The Unit can be established pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (a) of Article (9) of the Regulation on Organization and Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture No. (66) of the year 1997. The Unit can later be re-established pursuant to the new agriculture law, which will give concerned individuals a chance to revise and amend assigned tasks and responsibilities for the Unit. The specific tasks and responsibilities of the Unit are thoroughly detailed in the copy of the directive letter of 1 July 2000 (which you have). The draft regulation says basically the same thing but in a more general way and relies upon the issuance of instructions (which will be similar to what is in the directive letter).

cc: Brian O'Shea, Policy Component Leader, AMIR/USAID Jordan
Steve Wade, Chief of Party, AMIR/USAID Jordan
Dr. Reinhart Bartsch, Policy Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture, GTZ

Attachment 8: Memorandum from H.E. Dr. Halaiqah to Minister of Industry and Trade

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**The Prime Ministry
The Deputy Prime Minister
The State Minister for the Economic Affairs**

His Excellency, the Minister of Industry & Trade

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the letter of his Excellency, the Minister of Agriculture dated 30/8/2000 related to founding a unit for trade agreements at the Ministry of Agriculture and the missions assigned to the same.

For your knowledge,

With Best Regards,,,

**Dr. Moh'd Halaiqah
The Deputy Prime Minister
The State Minister for the Economic Affairs**

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
THE MINISTER'S OFFICE

Date: 30/8/2000

His Excellency, the Deputy Prime Minister
The State Minister for the Economic Affairs

Reference is made to the memorandum of your Excellency dated 10/8/2000 related to the foundation of the agreements unit at the Ministry enclosed with the by-law proposed for the aforementioned unit. However, and after going through the same, I would like to point out to your Excellency as follows:

- The Trade Agreements Unit has been recently founded at the Ministry pursuant to the Ordinance for Organizing and Running the Ministry of Agriculture No. (66), 1997 noting that the foundation of the aforementioned unit does not rely upon a legal cover pursuant to the provisions of the draft law of the Ministry of Agriculture No. (), 2000 which shall be submitted to the Parliament through the next Parliament's session. Since the foundation of such unit pursuant to the draft law shall mean delaying the process of foundation in addition to that the articles mentioned through the draft law provide that instructions shall be issued to that effect but not by-laws.

- It has been resolved that the missions of the unit shall be as follows:

1- Submitting periodic reports to the Minister and Secretary General regarding the commitments of the Kingdom to the World Trade Organization and other trade agreements in addition to the extent of their execution and following up the measures incurred out of the same.

2- Introducing those working for the Ministry and the other concerned parties to the trade agricultural agreements and the commitments incurred out of the same as well as to provide them time after time with the related information and offer the specialized training opportunities related to the execution methods and means of such commitments.

3- To receive all the drafts of the health and sanitary health precaution measures or the new or otherwise amended precaution measures related to the agricultural products, the inputs of the agricultural production and food from the Governmental parties concerned with issuing the same in the Kingdom in addition to following up publishing them in two daily newspapers pursuant to the laws applicable.

4- To notify the World Trade Organization as for the precaution measures mentioned in Article (3) as well as to receive the comments of the Organization and the member countries to the same and to provide such to the party responsible for the precaution measures in the Kingdom to be considered once it shall be finally prepared unless the same shall not be practically possible in which case the related parties shall submit the

reasons for not taking such comments or some of them into consideration provided that the unit shall follow up publishing the measures adopted in the Official Gazette.

5- To provide the World Trade Organization with all the health and sanitary health precaution measures applied in emergency cases to reduce the risks or otherwise to protect the health of the human being, animal or plant promptly after adopting the same by the competent party through the form adopted to that effect.

6- To provide any person or state upon the request of either of them with any information concerned with the health and sanitary health related to the agricultural products, the inputs of the agricultural production and food adopted in the Kingdom after collecting the fee set to be collected by the Ministry.

7- To receive the notifications related to the precaution measures of health, sanitary health and agricultural sector addressed? by the Organization, its members, other related parties or the parties to other trade agreements and to provide the concerned parties with same in the Kingdom to show their opinion regarding the same, analyze the notes and inquiries submitted by them after which they shall be submitted to the Organization or the member countries of the latter according to the case and to follow up what may be adopted for the same.

8- To document all the trade agreements and notifications that come from the Organization and other parties in addition to any correspondences related to such notifications issued from the Kingdom or coming to it through special records and files as well as to analyzing, following up and controlling the effects and reflections of such trade agreements as to the economic status of the farmers in cooperation with the other parties.

9- To document the policies and programs proposed or applied that may affect the agricultural sector or the national food safety in addition to any data or texts that are related to such programs and policies regardless that fact that the same shall be reported to the Organization or not.

10- To analyze the supporting accounts for the agricultural sector, including the AMS according to the conditions and forms adopted by the World Trade Organization, provide the same to the competent parties, analyze the turnover of trade and prices of trade and in the market as well as to cooperate with other parties performing the research related with the same.

- Regarding issue of the detailed missions of the aforementioned unit, such shall be specified through the working mechanism of such unit.

For the knowledge of your Excellency,,,

With Best Regards,,,

Zuheir Zannouneh
Minister of Agriculture
Signed

**Attachment 9a: Electronic document—SPS ENU
Training.ppt**

**Attachment 9b: Electronic Document—SPS E&N Training-
SPS Basic.ppt**

**Attachment 9c: Electronic Document—SPS E&N Training-
TAU and SPS Notifications.ppt**

**Attachment 9d: Electronic Document—SPS E&N Training-
Information Flows.ppt**



Trade Agreements Unit Ministry of Agriculture Tel: 568-xxxx Ext. yyy Fax: 568-xxxx	Veterinary Department Ministry of Agriculture Tel: 568-xxxx Ext. yyy Fax: 568-xxxx	Plant Protection Dept. Ministry of Agriculture Tel: 568-xxxx Ext. yyy Fax: 568-xxxx	Food Safety Department Ministry of Health Tel: xxx-xxxx Ext. yyy Fax: xxx-xxxx	Information Office JISM Tel: xxx-xxxx Ext. yyy Fax: xxx-xxxx
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Attachment 9e: SPS ENQUIRY AND NOTIFICATIONS TRANSMISSION FORM

DATE: _____

TO: _____

FROM: _____

☐ Text and notification for ☐ draft ☐ final regulation, procedure, instruction.

☐ For your information.

☐ For your review. If you want to comment on the document, return your comments by

_____ (date).

☐ For your response by _____ (date).

☐ Comments on notification (Registry number _____).

Return comments/response to: _____ (name)
 _____ (telephone
 number)
 _____ (e-mail address)

Register Entry No. _____

Attachment 9f: Handout of SPS Notifications to the WTO

NOTIFICATIONS AND OTHER SPS DOCUMENTS IN 1999

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
Albania	ALB/1-2				
Argentina	ARG/37-49 ARG/51-52	ARG/50 ARG/53	G/SPS/GE N/109	Foot-and-Mouth Disease 1998	02.02.99
			G/SPS/GE N/129	Restrictions on the Exportation of Fresh Bovine Meat to Mexico (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	19.07.99
			G/SPS/GE N/130	Restrictions on the Exportation of Fresh Bovine Meat to the Republic of Korea (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	21.07.99
			G/SPS/GE N/135	Reply by the Argentine Republic to Document G/SPS/GEN/114 submitted by the European Union (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	23.07.99
Australia	AUS/80- 100 AUS/103- 105 AUS/101- 111	AUS/101- 102 AUS/106	G/SPS/GE N/124	Quarantine and Other Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity Building and Training Activities Undertaken by Australia	15.06.99
Brazil	BRA/43-53		G/SPS/GE N/133	Gelatin (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	21.07.99
Canada	CAN/45-58 CAN/60-77	CAN/59			

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
Chile	CHL/31-43 CHL/46-51	CHL/44-45	G/SPS/GE N/154	Case Studies – Enquiry Points/National Notification Authorities (Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	15.12.99
Colombia	COL/26 COL/29-34	COL/25 COL/27-28			
Costa Rica	CRI/22		G/SPS/GE N/110	Declaration of Costa Rica as a Country Free of Classical Swine Fever	02.03.99
			G/SPS/GE N/119	Declaration that Costa Rica is a Country Free of Newcastle Disease, Velogenic, Viscerotropic Form	07.05.99
Cyprus	CYP/7				
Czech Rep.	CZE/16/Ad d.1-CZE/17	CZE/18			
Egypt			G/SPS/GE N/128	SPS Agreement and Developing Countries (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	16.07.99
El Salvador	SLV/19-27	SLV/28-29			
European Communi ties	EEC/69-75	EEC/76	G/SPS/GE N/112	Restriction on the Export of Horses to India (Meeting of 10-11 March 1999)	19.03.99
			G/SPS/GE N/113	Restriction on the Export of Bovine Semen to India	19.03.99

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
				(Meeting of 10-11 March 1999)	
			G/SPS/GE N/114	Restriction on the Export of Bovine Semen to Argentina (Meeting of 10-11 March 1999)	19.03.99
			G/SPS/GE N/123	Dioxin Contamination of Certain Animal Products Intended for Human or Animal Consumption	09.06.99
			G/SPS/GE N/123/Add. 1	<i>Idem</i> – Addendum	05.07.99
			G/SPS/GE N/123/Add. 2	<i>Idem</i> – Addendum	05.08.99
			G/SPS/GE N/131	Restrictions on the Export of Bovine Semen, Milk and Milk Products (G/SPS/N/ARG/38 and G/SPS/N/ARG/47) (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	20.07.99
			G/SPS/GE N/132	Implementation of the SPS Agreement – Trade Concerns (Meeting of 7-8 July 1999)	21.07.99

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
			G/SPS/GE N/149	Case Studies – Enquiry Points/National Notification Authorities (Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	03.12.99
Georgia	GEO/1-7 GEO/9 GEO/11	GEO/8 GEO/10			
Guatemala	GTM/3-4 GTM/6	GTM/2 GTM/5	G/SPS/GE N/157	Development and Adaptation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems in Developing Countries for the Purpose of Complying with Commitments under the SPS Agreement (Meeting of 10-11 November 1999)	17.12.99
Hong Kong, China	HKG/3 HKG/6-7	HKG/4-5/Rev.1 HKG/8	G/SPS/GE N/108	No New Cases of H5N1 Avian Influenza since December 1997	06.01.99
Hungary	HUN/6	HUN/5			
Iceland	ISL/1				
Indonesia	IDN/5-6				
Israel			G/SPS/GE N/120	Israel's Answers Regarding Specific Questions by the European Communities (G/SPS/GEN/104)	31.05.99
Italy		ITA/3			

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
Japan	JPN/40-49				
Kenya	KEN/1 & Corr.1				
Korea	KOR/54-64				
Latvia	LVA/1-10 LVA/12-23 LVA/25-29	LVA/11 LVA/24			
Macau, China		MAC/1-3			
Malawi			G/SPS/GE N/150	Case Studies – Enquiry Points/National Notification Authorities (Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	06.12.99
Malaysia		MYS/6 & Add.1			
Mauritius	MUS/1				
Mexico	MEX/136-138 MEX/140-148 MEX/150	MEX/139 MEX/149 MEX/151			
Morocco	MAR/3 MAR/5-6 MAR/9	MAR/4 MAR/7			
Netherlands	NLD/38/Add.1-49				
New Zealand	NZL/25-43 NZL/45-52/Corr.1	NZL/44			
Paraguay		PRY/1			

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
Peru	PER/13	PER/8-12			
Philippines	PHL/13-16				
Poland	POL/16-22		G/SPS/GE N/115	Restrictions on Export of Potatoes to Slovak Republic (Meeting of 10-11 March 1999)	19.03.99
Singapore	SGP/4 SGP/8	SGP/5-7			
Slovak Rep.	SVK/14-15				
Slovenia	SVN/4				
South Africa	ZAF/6-8		G/SPS/GE N/139	Articles 6.2, 6.3 and Annex A 3(B): Recognition of the Concept of Pest- or Disease-Free Areas as an International Standard, Guideline or Recommendation	02.11.99
Switzerland	CHE/18-19		G/SPS/GE N/116	Restrictions on the Import of Hard Cheeses into Australia and New Zealand (Meeting of 10-11 March 1999)	23.03.99
Tanzania	TZA/1				
Thailand	THA/18-21	THA/14-17	G/SPS/W/99	Procedure to Monitor the Process of International Harmonization	02.03.99
			G/SPS/GE N/155	Case Studies – Enquiry Points/National Notification Authorities	15.12.99

Country	Notifications		Other SPS Documents		
	Normal	Emergency	Symbol	Subject	Date of Issue
				(Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	
Turkey		TUR/1-2			
Uganda	UGA/1 & Corr.1				
United States	USA/143-165 USA/168-181 USA/183-207	USA/166-167 USA/182	G/SPS/W/97	Procedure to Monitor the Process of International Harmonization	11.02.99
			G/SPS/GE N/147	Transparency Issues After 5 Years of Implementation of the SPS Agreement (Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	01.12.99
			G/SPS/GE N/152	Voluntary Transparency – Full Texts, Translations, Comments – Thoughts from the US Enquiry Point/Notification Authority	07.12.99
Uruguay		URY/3/Rev .1			
Zambia			G/SPS/GE N/156	Case Studies – Enquiry Points/National Notification Authorities (Special Meeting on Transparency Provisions of 9 November 1999)	14.12.99

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC /88/Corr.1 3 July 2000	n.a.	Food additives other than colours and sweeteners – Extension of the comment period	Food safety	14 July 2000
Hungary G/SPS/N/HU N/7 3 July 2000	n.a.	Plants, plant products and regulated articles	Plant protection	20 July 2000
Hungary G/SPS/N/HU N/8 18 July 2000	n.a.	Plants	Plant health	n.a.
United States G/SPS/N/US A/300 7 July 2000	n.a.	Added sugars	Food safety	25 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/US A/301 - EMRG 7 July 2000	Argentina	Bovine (specific parts) – Foot and mouth disease	Animal health	
United States G/SPS/N/US A/302 7 July 2000	n.a.	Oxamyl, terrazole, triallate – MRLs in various commodities	Food safety	28 July 2000
New Zealand G/SPS/N/NZL /63 3 July 2000	Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	Frozen Nile perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) skinless, boneless fillets for human consumption	Animal health	17 September 2000
Australia G/SPS/N/AU S/119 3 July 2000	All countries	Processed foods in general – Gene technology	Food safety	30 August 2000

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC /90 3 July 2000	Third countries exporting birds to the European Communities which are members of the OIE and comply with the general requirements of the section on veterinary ethics and certification for international trade.	Birds (animals of avian species) other than poultry except those for specific purposes – Avian influenza and Newcastle disease	Animal health	27 July 2000
Mexico G/SPS/N/ME X/163 4 July 2000	n.a.	Milk for human consumption	Food safety	14 August 2000
Peru G/SPS/N/PER /19 - EMRG 7 July 2000	n.a.	Chemical pesticides for agricultural use	Food safety	
Canada G/SPS/N/CA N/89 11 July 2000	n.a.	Abamectin – MRLs in vegetables, fruits, spices and nuts	Food safety	31 July 2000
Canada G/SPS/N/CA N/90 11 July 2000	n.a.	Iprodione – MRLs in vegetables, fruits, beans and oleaginous	Food safety	31 July 2000
Canada G/SPS/N/CA N/91 11 July 2000	n.a.	Primisulfuron- methyl – MRL's in corn, eggs, meat by-products and milk	Food safety	30 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/303 18 July 2000	n.a.	Importation of Grade A dairy products	Food safety	Submit written or electronic comments at any time

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
United States G/SPS/N/304 19 July 2000	n.a.	Isoxadifen-ethyl – MRLs in corn Silicon dioxide, fumed, amorphous – exemption from the requirement of a tolerances	Food safety	31 July 2000
United States G/SPS/N/305 18 July 2000	n.a.	Pesticides – Policies issues related to the Food Quality Protection Act	Food safety	28 August 2000
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC/ 91 19 July 2000	n.a.	Spiroxamine – MRLs in various commodities	Food safety Plant protection	1 September 2000
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC/ 92 20 July 2000	n.a.	Azinphos ethyl, chozoline, DNOC, monolinuron, proham, pyrazophos and tecnazene – MRLs in various commodities	Food safety Plant protection	1 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/306 20 July 2000	n.a.	"FruitGuard-V" or "NutGuard-V" used to control Indian meal moth granulosus virus	Food safety	7 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/307 20 July 2000	n.a.	Pesticide petition to establish an exemption from tolerance for certain pesticides in or on food.	Food safety	9 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/308 20 July 2000	n.a.	Clofentezine – MRLs in grapes	Food safety	11 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/309 20 July 2000	n.a.	Food contact substances – Food additives	Food safety	26 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/310 20 July 2000	n.a.	Sulfosate – MRLs in cotton, vegetables, pistachios, cereals, poultry and milk	Food safety	14 August 2000

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
United States G/SPS/N/178/ Add.1 21 July 2000	n.a.	Veterinary medicinal products	Food safety Animal health	Submit written comments at any time
United States G/SPS/N/178/ Add.2 21 July 2000	n.a.	Veterinary drug substances	Food safety Animal health	Submit written comments at any time
United States G/SPS/N/217/ Add.1 21 July 2000	n.a.	Mevinphos – Availability of revised risk assessments	Food safety	29 August 2000
Korea G/SPS/N/KOR/ 70 20 July 2000	n.a.	Livestock products, milk, meat and their products	Food safety	15 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/EEC/ 93 24 July 2000	Canada, China, Japan and the United States	Wood packing – <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner et Bührer) Nickle <i>et al.</i> (pinewood nematode)	Plant protection	28 August 2000
Indonesia G/SPS/N/IDN/ 8 25 July 2000	n.a.	Live animals and products of animal origin	Animal health	n.a.
Indonesia G/SPS/N/IDN/ 9 26 July 2000	n.a.	Food in general – Food additives, irradiation and GMOs	Food safety	n.a.
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 311 26 July 2000	n.a.	Mefenoxam – MRLs in rape seed (canola)	Food safety	21 August 2000
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC/ 91/Corr.1 27 July 2000	n.a.	Spiroxamine – MRLs in various commodities	Food safety Plant protection	1 September 2000 (English and French only)

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 312 27 July 2000	n.a.	Glyphosate – MRLs in forage	Food safety	24 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 282/Add.1 27 July 2000	n.a.	Meat and poultry – Extension of the comment period	Food safety	12 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/217/ Add.2 28 July 2000	n.a.	Phosalone– Availability of revised risk assessments	Food safety	25 September 2000
Philippines G/SPS/N/PHL/ 20 31 July 2000	Belgium	Feeds, meat and meat products, milk and milk products, eggs and processed food containing the same - Dioxin	Food safety Animal health	11 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 305/Corr.1 3 August 2000	n.a.	Pesticides – Policies issues related to the Food Quality Protection Act	Food safety	28 August 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 313 4 August 2000	n.a.	Microbial pesticides – <i>Streptomyces</i> <i>lydicus</i> WYEC 108 and <i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>gloeosporioides f.sp.</i> <i>malvae</i>	Food safety	31 August 2000
European Communities G/SPS/N/EEC/ 49/Add.1 4 August 2000	n.a.	Specific risk material – BSE	Food safety Animal health	Comments are welcome and will be taken into account as foreseen by Article 8 of Commission Decision 2000/418/EC
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 314 3 August 2000	n.a.	Azoxystrobin – MRLs in various food commodities	Food safety	1 September 2000

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
Japan G/SPS/N/JPN/5 6 4 August 2000	n.a.	Foods containing GMOs	Food safety	7 October 2000
Japan G/SPS/N/JPN/5 7 4 August 2000	n.a.	Foods containing specific raw materials which can cause allergy	Food safety	7 October 2000
Switzerland G/SPS/N/CHE/ 21 10 August 2000	n.a.	Meat and meat products – Use of hormones; poultry inspection	Food safety Animal health	13 October 2000
Switzerland G/SPS/N/CHE/ 22 10 August 2000	n.a.	Live animals from the European Union and Norway, meat and meat products of domestic poultry, rabbits and venison; feed and pet food	Food safety Animal health	13 October 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 286/Add.1 10 August 2000	n.a.	Irradiation treatment of fruits and vegetables – Extension of the comment period	Plant health	21 August 2000
Chile G/SPS/N/CHL/ 62 10 August 2000	All countries exporting these products to Chile	Ovine and caprine semen	Animal health	15 September 2000
Australia G/SPS/N/AUS/ 118/Add.1 15 August 2000	n.a.	Methyl bromide used as fumigant in agricultural produce, shipping containers, wooden packaging and packing material, bulk timber and wooden articles – Extension of the comment period	Plant protection Protect territory from other damage from pests	30 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 315 15 August 2000	n.a.	Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) corn and cotton plant-pesticides – Reassessment process	Food safety	Opportunities for public comment throughout reassessment process

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 316 17 August 2000	n.a.	Glyphosate – MRLs in various crops	Food safety	13 September 2000
Chile G/SPS/N/CHL/ 63 – EMRG 17 August 2000	Canada, Denmark, Scotland, United States, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and other exporters	Eggs of salmonidae	Animal health	
Chile G/SPS/N/CHL/ 64 17 August 2000	All countries exporting this product to Chile	Seeds for fruit and vegetable crops, aromatic and medicinal species	Plant protection	1 October 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 197/Add.1 18 August 2000	n.a.	Chlorpyrifos - Revised risk assessment	Food safety	16 October 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 305/Add.1 23 August 2000	n.a.	Pesticide draft science policy document – Extension of the comment period	Food safety	15 September 2000
Poland G/SPS/N/POL/ 23 – EMRG 23 August 2000	United Kingdom	Swine, pork and pork products – Classical swine fever	Animal health	
Norway G/SPS/N/NOR/ 4 25 August 2000	n.a.	Plant and plant products	Plant protection	10 September 2000
Georgia G/SPS/N/GEO/ 12 25 August 2000	n.a.	Livestock (poultry), meat and meat products, raw materials of livestock origin	Food safety Animal health	Non- applicable
Argentina G/SPS/N/ARG/ 57 29 August 2000	All countries exporting these products to Argentina	Wooden shipping, packing and packaging materials	Plant protection Protect territory from other damage from pests	29 September 2000

Notifications Issued by the WTO: July and August 2000

Notification/ Date of Circulation	Region/Coun try affected (as identified)	"Product" or issue	Objective	Deadline for submission of comments
New Zealand G/SPS/N/NZL/ 64 29 August 2000	United Kingdom	Live passerine birds – Exotic avian diseases and salmonella	Animal health	27 October 2000
Korea G/SPS/N/KOR/ 71 29 August 2000	n.a.	Health supplement foods containing Gymnema sylvestra and Ogapy	Food safety	30 September 2000
Chile G/SPS/N/CHL/ 65 29 August 2000	All countries exporting these products to Chile	Animal feed regulation	Animal health	20 October 2000
New Zealand G/SPS/N/NZL/ 65 29 August 2000	All countries	Used vehicles – Gypsy moth and disease-vectoring exotic mosquitoes	Plant protection Protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease	25 October 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 317 30 August 2000	n.a.	Imported fruits and vegetables; Mediterranean fruit fly freedom in parts of Mexico, Belize and Guatemala	Plant health	20 October 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 318 30 August 2000	n.a.	Halosulfuron-methyl – MRLs in cucumber/squash	Food safety	22 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 319 30 August 2000	n.a.	Imazapic – MRLs in milk, animal meat and by-products and animal fat	Food safety	25 September 2000
United States G/SPS/N/USA/ 267/Add.1 30 August 2000	Korea	Fugi variety apples – Extension of the comment period	Plant protection	23 October 2000

n.a. = not available, not identified

Handout

Attachment 9g: SPS Provisions in the Proposed Law of Agriculture of the Year 2000

Article (5) Authority for Applying SPS Measures

- (a) The Ministry shall be the sole authority for the preparation, approval, application and review of sanitary and phytosanitary measures for plants and animals for the protection of the health of plants and animals from pests and diseases or any harm that may be caused to plants and animals by agricultural products and inputs.
- (b) The Ministry shall participate with other competent authorities in the preparation and application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that ensure the prevention of the transmission of diseases or harm to humans from agricultural products and inputs without affecting the authority granted to any other governmental entity in accordance with enacted legislation in the Kingdom with regard to the inspection and control of food.

What does this mean?

MOA determines and enforces SPS measures associated with plant and animal health.

- Determining quarantine pests and diseases, applying border controls, sampling and testing imported and domestic goods, preventing circulation of goods that may threaten plant or animal health
- These measures may be applied to any product that may transmit pests or disease to plants or animals.

MOA assists MOH in determining and enforcing SPS measures associated with human health hazards from agricultural products and agricultural inputs.

- MOH is responsible for determining maximum pesticide, heavy metal, and other contaminant levels in food, applying border controls for food products, sampling and testing imported and domestic foodstuffs, preventing circulation of foodstuffs that may threaten human health
- MOA may conduct tests, apply border controls with MOH permission, take samples, etc.

Article (6) Establishment and Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

- (a) Sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be prepared, reviewed, applied, adopted, notified to other parties and published according to the following basic principals and requirements:
- 1) Subject to the provision of subparagraph (3) of paragraph (ii) of this Article, all sanitary and phytosanitary measures are based on scientific principals and available scientific evidence.
 - 2) SPS measures shall be prepared on the basis of international Sanitary and phytosanitary standards if they exist;
 - 3) In case international Sanitary and phytosanitary standards do not exist or are insufficient to fulfill the required level of health protection, SPS measures are prepared on the basis of risk assessment taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by relevant international organizations;
 - 4) When sufficient scientific evidence needed for risk assessment is insufficient, or in urgent circumstances that may cause or threaten to cause health problems, SPS measures are prepared on the basis of available relevant information including that from international organizations or other countries.
- (b) Relevant economic factors shall be taken into consideration when preparing SPS measures that are adopted in order to fulfill the required level of health protection.
- (c) SPS measures shall take into account animal and plant health status in the Kingdom and countries of origin or parts thereof—including regional characteristics, the existence of applied eradication or control programs and pest and disease-free areas.
- (d) SPS measures in another country shall be considered equivalent to those of the Kingdom and are adopted if the other country shows in an objective manner that its measures achieve the Kingdom's required level of health protection for humans, animals and plants.
- (e) SPS measures are applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal and plant health and shall be applied without discrimination between exporting countries or between the exporting countries and the Kingdom except under circumstances specified elsewhere in this Law.
- (f) SPS measures shall not be more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve the appropriate level of protection of animal, plant and human health taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility of such measures.
- (g) All SPS measures referred to in this Article-including measures adopted in urgent circumstances- shall be reviewed and updated as new scientific information becomes available, or on the basis of significant (substantive) comments from countries concerned with such measures with which the Kingdom has signed a relevant international agreement or from national concerned entities in order to make sure that such measures are within the limits of what is necessary to protect human, animal and plant health.
- (h) Whenever international standards do not exist, or the proposed measures do not conform to international standards, and the effect of such measures is expected to significantly affect the exporting opportunities of other countries of agricultural products, a notice of the proposed measures shall be published in two local

newspapers at an early stage, and other concerned countries with such measures - with which the Kingdom has signed a relevant international agreement- shall be notified through the competent national authority at an early stage of the products to be covered by the proposed new measure together with a brief summary of its objectives in order to give them an adequate chance to submit their comments thereon. Such comments will be taken into consideration in a non-discriminatory manner before they are adopted. In urgent circumstances however, SPS measures are adopted before notification provided that such notification will be done later.

- (i) All new and changed SPS measures shall be published promptly in the Official Gazette after they are adopted and they will not come into force at least (no sooner than) 45 days after their publication except for emergency SPS measures that are enforced as of the date of issuance provided they are subsequently published in the Official Gazette.
- (j) The Minister shall issue the necessary instructions for the execution of this Article.

What does this mean?

The development and application of SPS measures are subject to the terms and conditions of the SPS agreement:

Paragraph (a): Harmonization and Risk Assessment

Paragraph (b): Risk Assessment (includes economic considerations)

Paragraph (c): Adaptation to Regional Characteristics

Paragraph (d): Equivalence

Paragraph (e): Basic Rights and Obligations

Paragraph (f): Determination of the Appropriate Level of Protection

Paragraph (g): Annex B

Paragraph (h): Transparency

Paragraph (i): Annex B

Article (7) Objectives of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Subject to the provisions of Articles (5,6) of this Law, the Ministry shall undertake appropriate and necessary sanitary and phytosanitary measures to fulfill the following objectives:

- (a) Protecting animal and plant health from the risks resulting from the introduction or spread of pests and diseases or disease-causing organisms in the Kingdom, or minimizing those risks;
- (b) Protecting human and animal health from the risks resulting from the existence of additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in agricultural products or inputs;
- (c) Protecting human health from the risks resulting from diseases carried by agricultural products or resulting from the introduction of pests or their spread;
- (d) Preventing or limiting any other damages caused as a result of the introduction or the spread of pests.

What does this mean?

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures applied by Jordan are defined according to international guidelines (Annex A, Definition of SPS Measures).

- MOA must protect against or minimize risks to plant and animal health.
- MOA must protect human health from food-borne hazards (subject to Article 5).
- MOA must limit or prevent damage (that may extend beyond the Kingdom's borders) from pests.

Article (8) Compliance With Technical and Health Conditions

- (a) Subject to the provisions of Article (6) of this Law, the Ministry - in accordance with the instructions issued by the Minister- shall undertake the necessary procedures to ensure that agricultural products and inputs fulfill the technical and health conditions, including inspection, testing and control procedures, provided that the following shall be taken into account:
- 1) Such procedures shall conform with international guidelines, and with the requirements of relevant agreements to which the Kingdom is a party.
 - 2) Such procedures are executed expeditiously without unjustifiable delay. The expected time for completing these procedures shall be communicated to interested parties upon their request as well as any deficiencies in the application that should be completed so as to avoid any delay. In addition, the results of the procedures are communicated in a precise and complete manner to the applicant.
 - 3) Such procedures shall be applied without unjustifiable discrimination to agricultural products and inputs whether locally produced or imported.
 - 4) All adopted procedures as well as the required information shall be within the limit of what is necessary to insure the fulfillment of SPS measures.
 - 5) Confidentiality of provided information should be respected in order to protect the commercial interests of the applicants.
- (b) The Minister shall issue instructions that regulate the review of complaints and objections submitted to the Ministry in relation with the execution of the procedures referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article and determine the necessary periods of time to resolving them.

What does this mean?

- MOA is responsible for implementing SPS measures according to international guidelines and consensus.
- MOA may test, prevent circulation, or take any other measures necessary to ensure fulfillment of SPS measures by domestic or imported goods.
- All inspection, testing and control procedures must conform to those in Annex C of the SPS Agreement.
- Procedures for inspection, testing and control will be the same for every like product with no room for ad hoc procedures.
- A procedure exists to allow importers, producers, wholesalers and retailers to complain or request retesting.

Article (9) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Certificates

- (a) The Ministry shall issue import or export licenses for agricultural products and agricultural inputs when the importation or exportation of which is subject to licenses in accordance to enacted legislation and in conformity with the obligations of the Kingdom pursuant to agreements and protocols to which the Kingdom is a party.
- (b) It shall be prohibited to import or export any agricultural products or agricultural inputs unless accompanied by an accredited health certificate to certify that such products or inputs comply with relevant sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. Such certificate shall be prepared according to internationally known recommendations. However, in case any additional information about the health status of an agricultural product or input is needed, the Minister may define additional information required in the certificate that accompanies all shipments of it provided that such additional information shall be limited to that necessary to protect human, plant or animal health.

What does this mean?

- All exported agricultural products will be certified as being healthy and safe.
- All imported agricultural products will be certified as being healthy and/or safe.
- Imports of agricultural products with significant potential health hazards must be pre-approved.

Article (10) Provision of Documentation on SPS Measures

- (a) The Ministry shall provide any country or person -upon request- with any information concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical regulations applied to agricultural products and agricultural inputs. Such information includes the following:
- 1) Basis for sanitary and phytosanitary measures including procedures and means of risk assessment and any reports related to the assessment of such risk;
 - 2) Procedures and means of controlling and combating pests and diseases found in the Kingdom;
 - 3) Resolutions concerning the prohibition of domestic trade and imports or exports of certain kinds of agricultural products or agricultural inputs for health or environmental reasons;
 - 4) Procedures and means of declaring areas as free of pests or diseases or with low prevalence of such pests or diseases as well as the procedures for maintaining those areas as such;
 - 5) Current instructions, requirements and procedures of plant and veterinary quarantine;
 - 6) Current regulations for organizing transit of agricultural products and agricultural inputs through the Kingdom;
 - 7) Documents regarding the membership or the participation of the Ministry in relevant international and regional organizations dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary measures as well as documents related to bilateral and multilateral agreements related to these measures; and
 - 8) Any other available information related to this subject.
- (b) The Minister shall define the fees to be collected by the Ministry for providing such information. Other Ministries and governmental corporations shall be exempted from such fees.

What does this mean?

- The functions of the SPS Enquiry and Notifications Section are mandated in the new law.
- The SPS Enquiry and Notifications Section must maintain a library of documents related to SPS measures and bilateral and multilateral (trade) agreements with SPS provisions.
- The Trade Agreements Unit can collect fees for provision of documents to non-government entities.

Handout

Attachment 9h: Examples of a Regular SPS Notification

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/SPS/N/USA/266

2 May 2000

(00-1764)

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary
Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION

1.	Member to Agreement notifying: <u>UNITED STATES</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2.	Agency responsible: Environmental Protection Agency - EPA
3.	Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable). Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: Pesticides
4.	Title and number of pages of the notified document: Notice of Filing a Pesticide Petition to Establish a Tolerance for Certain Pesticide Chemicals in or on Food: Vinclozolin (6 pages)
5.	<p>Description of content: This notice announces the initial filing of pesticide petitions proposing the establishment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities.</p> <p>EPA has received a pesticide petition proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of vinclozolin [3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione] and metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloroaniline moiety in or on the raw agricultural commodities succulent beans and canola at 2.0, and 1.0 parts per million (ppm) respectively. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.</p>
6.	<p>Objective and rationale: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input type="checkbox"/> plant protection,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests</p>

7.	<p>An international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist <input type="checkbox"/>.</p> <p>If an international standard, guideline or recommendation exists, give the appropriate reference and briefly identify deviations: A maximum residue level for succulent beans has not been established for vinclozolin by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.</p>
8.	<p>Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: 65 FR 21427, 21 April 2000 (Available in English)</p>
9.	<p>Proposed date of adoption: To be determined.</p>
10.	<p>Proposed date of entry into force: To be determined.</p>
11.	<p>Final date for comments: 22 May 2000.</p> <p>Agency or authority designated to handle comments: Environmental Protection Agency. <input type="checkbox"/> National notification authority, <input type="checkbox"/> National enquiry point, or address, fax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body: Detailed instruction on where and how to send comments is in the body of the full text - which will be sent upon request to the address in paragraph 12.</p>
12.	<p>Texts available from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National notification authority, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National enquiry point or address, fax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body:</p> <p>United States SPS Enquiry Point/Notification Authority USDA/FAS/FSTSD Attn: Carolyn F. Wilson Room 5545 South Agriculture Building Stop 1027 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250 Phone (202) 720-2239 Fax (202) 690-0677 E-mail Address: ofsts@fas.usda.gov</p>

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/SPS/N/PHL/18

9 June 2000

(00-2297)

**Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary
Measures**

Original: English

NOTIFICATION

1. Member to Agreement notifying: <u>PHILIPPINES</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2. Agency responsible: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), and National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC)
3. Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable). Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: Fresh/chilled/frozen meat and meat products (02.01 to 02.10 and 16.01 to 16.02)
4. Title and number of pages of the notified document: Department of Agriculture (DA) Administrative Order (AO) No. 16, Series of 2000: Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, and Procedures on the Importation of Meat and Meat Products into the Philippines (8 pages)
<p>5. Description of content: DA AO 16 codifies and improves existing rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, and procedures on the importation of meat and meat products into the Philippines. This AO provides the following:</p> <p><i>Requirements at the country of origin:</i> (a) the importer to secure SPS Import Permit (VQC) prior to importation, (b) the shipment to accompany an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC); (c) the exporter to ship-out only frozen meat slaughtered within 3 months; (d) the exporter's government veterinary authority to submit a monthly report on their disease conditions, and (e) the government to suspend importation upon confirmation of disease outbreak.</p> <p><i>Issuance of SPS Import Permit:</i> (a) the importer to apply for VQC and pay necessary fee(s) at the BAI and such VQC shall be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture; (b) the DA to issue a VQC per container van; and (d) the VQC shall be valid for 3 months with a provision for a month extension.</p> <p><i>Requirements from an Importer:</i> (a) the importer to inform the DA of the shipment's arrival (at least 3 days prior), (b) a shipment without a VQC shall be confiscated; (c) the IVC to bear the VQC serial number; (d) the shipment is subject to the BAI and NMIC veterinary and laboratory inspections and</p>

fees; (e) and the released goods are subject to periodic inspection by the NMIC.

Labelling and Packing Requirements: (a) brand name; (b) active ingredients; (c) quantity in metric system; (d) origin; (e) handling instructions; (f) product classification; (g) marked with "FOR EXPORT TO THE PHILIPPINES"; (h) name and address of the

manufacturer and exporter; (i) date slaughtered/manufactured; (j) production lot no.; and (k) the language used must be English or Pilipino.

Conditions for Confiscation of Goods: (a) the goods are imported prior to the issuance of VQC; (b) the goods are not backed with a VQC; (c) the goods are not accompanied by an IVC; (d) the IVC does not bear the VQC number; (e) the goods are determined to be unsafe/injurious to health/life; (f) the goods are sourced from banned countries or countries with disease outbreak; (g) the shipment is sourced from unaccredited meat plant/facility; (h) the goods are not market with "FOR EXPORT TO THE PHILIPPINES"; (i) the importer refused access to pertinent import documents; (j) the goods are adulterated; (k) the goods are used and/or transferred but not yet cleared by the NMIC; (l) the volume of the shipment exceeded the volume indicated in the VQC; (m) the goods are substandard; and (n) the goods are mislabelled.

Procedures for the Disposition of Confiscated Shipment: (a) the goods confiscated in view of items (a) to (j) above shall be returned to origin; re-exported to a 3rd country; and/or destroyed/burned at the owner's expense and (b) the goods confiscated in view of items (k) to (m) above shall be disposed in accordance with the Bureau of Customs and DA regulations on auctioning and health/safety, respectively.

- | |
|--|
| <p>6. Objective and rationale: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input type="checkbox"/> plant protection, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests</p> |
| <p>7. An international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist [].
 If an international standard, guideline or recommendation exists, give the appropriate reference and briefly identify deviations: Consistent with the OIE International Animal Health Code and Codex Food Standards.</p> |
| <p>8. Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available:
 Available in English</p> |
| <p>9. Proposed date of adoption: 27 April 2000</p> |
| <p>10 Proposed date of entry into force: 19 May 2000
 .</p> |
| <p>11 Final date for comments: 26 June 2000
 . Agency or authority designated to handle comments: <input type="checkbox"/> National</p> |

notification authority, [X] National enquiry point, or address, fax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body: Office of the Director, Policy Analysis Service, DA Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City; Fax: (632) 928 0590; E-mail: policy@da.gov.ph

- 12 Texts available from:** [] **National notification authority, [X] National enquiry point or address, fax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body:** Office of the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; Fax: (632) 928 2429 or 928 2746

Attachment 9i: Example of an Emergency Notification

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/SPS/N/CAN/88

13 June 2000

(00-2324)

Committee on Sanitary and
Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English/French

NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY MEASURES

1.	Member to Agreement notifying: <u>CANADA</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2.	Agency responsible: Canadian Food Inspection Agency
3.	Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable). <i>Prunus</i> branches used for decorative and other non-propagative purposes from countries where the Plum Pox Virus occurs Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: All countries
4.	Title and number of pages of the notified document: The prohibition of live (green) <i>Prunus</i> branches for decorative and other non-propagative purposes from countries where the Plum Pox Virus occurs (D-00-02) (7 pages)
5.	Description of content: This directive prohibits the import of live <i>Prunus</i> (stone fruit) material used for decorative purposes from any countries where the Plum Pox Virus occurs, to prevent the entry into Canada of a serious stone fruit disease, Plum Pox Virus.
6.	Objective and rationale: <input type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plant protection, <input type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests
7.	Nature of the urgent problem(s): Recent review of the dangers of Plum Pox Virus have identified the risk of spreading this disease via decorative material. Due to this information, Canada has taken the measure at this time to suspend importation of all host <i>Prunus</i> decorative material from infested countries.
8.	An international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> . If an international standard, guideline or recommendation exists, give its appropriate reference and briefly identify deviations:
9.	Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: The Prohibition of <i>Prunus</i> Branches for Decorative Purposes from Countries where the Plum Pox Virus Occurs (D-00-02) (Available in English and French).
10.	Date of entry into force/period of application (as applicable): 17 April 2000

- 11. Texts available from/and agency or authority designated to handle comments:**
[] National notification authority, [X] National enquiry point or address,
fax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body: The text is also
available on the Internet at: [http://www.cfia-
acia.agr.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/directe.shtml](http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/directe.shtml)

Attachment 9j: SPS-TBT Identification Exercises

See Attachment 6e

Attachment 9k: SPS Enquiry and Notifications— Operations and Procedures Exercises

Everyone

Prepare the notification for the directive regarding inspection of animal carcasses.

Group 1

1. Find all notifications dealing with live animals. Prepare a transmission sheet to send the information to the Veterinary Department.
2. Register 5 documents and prepare transmission sheets for the documents.
3. Prepare the notification and transmission sheet for the new regulation on transporting food.

Group 2

1. Find all notifications dealing with fruits. Send the information to the Ministry of Health.
2. Register 5 documents and prepare transmission sheets for the documents.
3. Prepare the notification and transmission sheet for the new regulation on transporting food.

Group 3

1. Find all notifications dealing with plants (including seeds, seedlings, transplants, etc.). Prepare transmission sheet to send the information to the Plant Protection Department.
2. Register 5 documents and prepare transmission sheets for the documents.
3. Prepare the notification and transmission sheet for the new regulation on transporting food.

Attachment 9I: Jordan's First SPS Notification

WORLD TRADE

G/SPS/N/JOR/1

date of distribution

ORGANIZATION

(00-0000)

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

NOTIFICATION

1.	Member to Agreement notifying: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan If applicable, name of local government involved: n/a
2.	Agency responsible: Ministry of Agriculture
3.	Products covered (tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable): Fresh carcasses from imported live sheep (02.02.10)
4.	Title and number of pages of the notified document: Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 5/2/25/6960 dated 4 June 2000; 1 page.
5.	Description of content: Repeals requirement for inspection of sheep carcasses from imported live animals that are slaughtered in the free zones if the carcass is to be sent to Amman. Such carcasses will be inspected only at the Amman Municipality Slaughterhouse.
6.	Objective and rationale: Eliminate double inspection of carcasses from imported live sheep.
7.	An international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist [X]. If an international standard, guideline or recommendation exists, whenever possible, identify deviations:
8.	Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 5/2/25/6960 dated 4 June 2000; available in English and Arabic.
9.	Proposed date of adoption: 4 June 2000
10.	Proposed date of entry into force: 4 June 2000
11.	Final date for comments: Not applicable. Agency or authority designated to handle comments:
12.	Texts available from: National enquiry point [X] or address, telefax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body: Mr. Majed Zakaria Trade Agreements Unit Ministry of Agriculture Amman, Jordan Telephone: 962-6-568-6151 Ext. 269 Fax: 962-6-560-1924 E-mail: zakariam@moa.gov.jo

**Attachment 9m: Electronic Document—Notifications
Register.xls.**

D R A F T

**Attachment 10: SPS Enquiry and Notifications—
Operations and Procedures Manual**

November 2000

Submitting Information for Notifications

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and final (adopted) regulations, resolutions, decrees and policies regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of animal health Protection of plant health Protection of human health from food-borne hazards If: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different from international standards AND Expected to have a significant effect on trade Include electronic copies of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arabic text of regulations, resolutions, decrees and policies Official (or unofficial) English translation of text Completed WTO SPS notification form
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon completion of drafts and final regulations, resolutions, decrees and policies
Who?	Counterparts in MOH/Food Safety Division, JISM, MOA/Veterinary Department and MOA/Plant Protection Department
How?	Send the information using the SPS Notifications Transmission Form
Where?	Trade Agreements Unit

Examples of information that must be notified

IF

The measure is different from international standards or guidelines

AND

It is expected to have a “significant” effect on trade

Animal Health

Regulations, resolutions, instructions, decrees dealing with protection of animal health or protection of human health from animal diseases issued pursuant to Articles 6, 8, 9, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 or 56 of the Agriculture Law No. () of 2000

New and revised lists of quarantine diseases

New and revised list of countries from which live animal imports are not allowed

New and revised list of countries from which animal product imports are not allowed

New and revised inspection procedures

New and revised testing procedures

New and revised quarantine procedures

Plant Health

Regulations, resolutions, instructions, decrees dealing with protection of plant health or protection of human health from plant pests issued pursuant to Articles 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, or 26 of the Agriculture Law No. () of 2000

New and revised lists of regulated pests

New and revised list of countries from which plant imports are not allowed

New and revised list of countries from which plant product imports are not allowed

New and revised inspection procedures

New and revised testing procedures

New and revised quarantine procedures

Human Health

Regulations, resolutions, instructions, decrees dealing with protection of human health from food-borne hazards issued by the Food Council pursuant to Articles ... of the Food Safety Law No. () of 2000

New or revised transportation requirements associated with food safety

New or revised sampling procedures

New or revised testing procedures

New or revised maximum pesticide residue tolerances

New or revised maximum heavy metal content

New or revised maximum contaminants tolerances

New or revised packaging or labeling requirements IF related to human health

Handling Enquiries on Jordan's SPS Measures

WTO SPS Committee Guidelines:²

REQUESTING DOCUMENTS RELATED TO A NOTIFICATION

Members requesting documents related to a notification should provide all the elements permitting the identification of the documents, and in particular the WTO SPS notification number to which the request refers.

PROVIDING DOCUMENTS RELATED TO A NOTIFICATION

Address of body supplying the documents

Members should indicate under point 12 of the WTO notification format (point 11 for Emergency notifications) the full address of the body responsible for supplying the relevant documents if that body is not the notification authority or the enquiry point.

Responding to requests

Documents requested should normally **be provided within five working days**. If this is not possible, the request for documentation or information should be acknowledged within that period and an estimate given of the time required to provide the requested documentation.

Documents supplied in response to a request should be **identified with the WTO SPS notification number** to which the request refers.

Members should **use fax and e-mail facilities to the extent possible** in responding to requests for documentation or information. Members are encouraged to publish their sanitary or phytosanitary measures on the world wide web to facilitate the supply of documents.

Acknowledging receipt of documents

The Member requesting documents relating to a notification should acknowledge receipt of the documents provided.

Translation of documents

When a **translation** of a relevant document exists or is planned, this fact **should be indicated on the WTO notification form** next to the title of the document. If only a **translated summary** exists, the fact that such a summary is available should be similarly indicated.

If a translation of a document or summary exists in the language of the requesting Member, or, as the case may be, in the WTO working language used by the requesting Member, it should be automatically sent with the original of the document requested.

Where documents are not available in a WTO working language, developed country Members shall, upon request, supply a translation of the document, or in case of voluminous documents, a translation of a summary of the documents, in a WTO working language.

When a Member seeks a copy of a document relating to a notification which does not exist in that Member's WTO working language, the notifying Member should advise the requesting Member of other Members that have requested, as of that date, a copy of the document. The

² Reproduced from World Trade Organization document WT/TC/NOTIF/SPS/1 (TECHNICAL COOPERATION HANDBOOK ON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures).

Member seeking a copy of a document relating to a notification may contact other Members in order to determine whether the latter are prepared to share any translation that they have or will be making.

Any Member possessing an unofficial translation of a document relating to a notification should inform the notifying Member of the existence of the unofficial translation and is encouraged to make it available to other interested Members, through electronic facilities where appropriate. In doing so, the Member should clearly indicate the unofficial and non-committal nature of the translation.

HANDLING COMMENTS ON JORDAN'S NOTIFICATIONS

WTO SPS Committee Guidelines:

Each Member should notify the WTO Secretariat of the authority or agency (e.g. its notification authority) which it has designated to be in charge of handling comments received, and of any change and/or modification of such authority or agency.

Members submitting **comments on a notified draft regulation** should provide them without unnecessary delay **to the authority designated to handle the comments**, or to the national notification authority if no other designation is made.

A Member receiving comments through the designated body should, without further request:

- (i) acknowledge the receipt of such comments;
- (ii) explain within a reasonable period of time, and at the earliest possible date before the adoption of the measure, to any Member from which it has received comments, how it will take these comments into account and, where appropriate, provide additional relevant information on the proposed sanitary or phytosanitary regulations concerned;
- (iii) provide to any Member from which it has received comments, a copy of the corresponding sanitary or phytosanitary regulations as adopted or information that no corresponding sanitary or phytosanitary regulations will be adopted for the time being;
- (iv) where possible make available to other Members comments and questions it has received and answers it has provided, preferably through electronic facilities.

Favourable consideration should be given to requests for extension of the comment period, in particular with regard to notifications relating to products of particular interest to developing country Members, or where there have been delays in receiving and translating the relevant documents. An extension of the time-limit for comments of at least 30 days should be provided upon request, whenever possible.

WORLD TRADE WT/TC/NOTIF/SPS/1

12 August 1996

ORGANIZATION

(96-3192)

Original: English

TECHNICAL COOPERATION HANDBOOK ON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1. This section of the Handbook on Notification Requirements covers the notification obligations under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures ("SPS Agreement"). It consists of the following five parts:

Part I: Overview of notification requirements

Part II: Listing of the notification obligations

Part III Document concerning guidelines and formats

Part IV: "Mock" examples of notifications

Part V: Text of the Agreement

2. For acceding countries, the deadlines for the submission of their notifications will be governed by their respective Protocols of Accession.

Note: The Handbook on Notification Requirements does not constitute a legal interpretation of the notification obligations under the respective Agreement(s). It has been prepared by the Secretariat to assist Members in complying with their notification obligations.

SPS-I

AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

OVERVIEW OF NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

I. What are SPS measures? (Annex A, paragraph 1 of the SPS Agreement)

The SPS Agreement applies to all SPS measures which may affect international trade. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures are defined in Annex A as any measures applied:

to protect	from
human or animal life	risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in their food;
human life	plant- or animal-carried diseases (zoonoses);
animal or plant life	pests, diseases, or disease- causing organisms;
a country	damage caused by the entry, establishment or spread of pests.

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures taken to protect the health of fish and wild fauna, as well as forests and wild flora, are also included in this definition. All types of measures to achieve these purposes are covered by the SPS Agreement, whether these are requirements on final products, processing requirements, inspection, certification, treatment or packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety.

II. Which measures have to be notified? (Annex B, paragraph 5 of the SPS Agreement)

- *Proposed* SPS regulations (such as laws, decrees or ordinances which are applicable generally), or changes to regulations, which are **not** the same as an international standard and have a **significant effect on trade**.
- Note that SPS measures in force *before* 11 April 2000 **do not** have to be notified (but subsequent changes to these measures do have to be notified). However, Members should be able to answer questions about such measures should they be requested to do so by other Members through their Enquiry Points.

III. Recommended Notification Procedures - G/SPS/7

The recommended notification procedures under the SPS Agreement are contained in document G/SPS/7. This document, which is self-explanatory, contains guidelines regarding: the assessment of a significant effect on trade, the timing of notifications, translation, handling of requests for documentation or information, and the handling of comments on notifications. With regard to guidelines for the completion of the notification formats, recommendations are contained under Item F for regular notifications and under Item G for emergency notifications.

IV. Emergency Notifications (Annex B, paragraph 6 of the SPS Agreement)

Why an emergency format?

- As several notifications had been received as emergency notifications without the required indication of the nature of the emergency and an explanation as to why advance notice was not possible (as required by the SPS Agreement in paragraph 6 of Annex B) it had been suggested at the March 1995 meeting of the SPS Committee that a format specifically for the notification of emergency measures be created. This format was adopted by the SPS Committee at its June 1995 meeting. The relevant recommended notification procedures were adopted in May 1996 (contained in document G/SPS/7).

When should the emergency notification format be used?

- Annex B, Paragraph 6 refers to a situation "where urgent problems of health protection **arise or threaten to arise**".

What should be done?

- Immediately notify Members through the Secretariat indicating the *nature of the urgent problem* (see Item G in G/SPS/7).
- Provide upon request copies of regulation to other Members.
- Allow members to make comments in writing and take these into account.

V. Enquiry Points (Annex B, paragraph 3 of the SPS Agreement)

The purpose of the Enquiry Point is to answer all reasonable questions from Members or provide relevant documents regarding *inter alia*:

- sanitary or phytosanitary measures adopted or proposed;
- control and inspection procedures;
- risk assessment procedures.

Note that each WTO Member should ensure the existence of *one* Enquiry Point. The WTO Secretariat regularly issues an updated list of all National Enquiry Points notified to the WTO in the G/SPS/ENQ/... series.

VI. Notification Authority (Annex B, paragraph 10 of the SPS Agreement)

Members are furthermore required to identify a national central governmental authority which is responsible for the implementation of the notification procedures under the SPS Agreement. For many Members the Notification Authority and the Enquiry Point

are the same entity. The latest list of National Notification Authorities is contained in document G/SPS/6 (15 May 1996).

VII. Documents of interest

- "Understanding the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures".
- "Graphs on the coverage of the SPS and TBT Agreements", Note by the Secretariat, G/SPS/W/32, 10 November 1995.

SPS-II

AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

NOTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS

**AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY
MEASURES
NOTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Notification requirement</u>	<u>Type of measure</u>	<u>Periodicity</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Members notifying</u>	<u>To Whom</u>
1.	Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Art. 7 and Annex B, paragraphs 5-10	Sanitary/phytosanitary regulations	Ad hoc	G/SPS/7	WTO Members	WTO Secretariat
2.	Annex B, paragraph 6	Emergency actions-sanitary/phytosanitary regulations	Ad hoc	G/SPS/7	WTO Members	WTO Secretariat
3.	Annex B, paragraph 3	Enquiry Point	Once upon entry into force of the WTO Agreement for the Member concerned (subject to up-dates)		WTO Members	WTO Secretariat
4.	Annex B, paragraph 10	Notification Authority	Once upon entry into force of the WTO Agreement for the Member concerned (subject to up-dates)		WTO Members	WTO Secretariat

SPS-III

AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DOCUMENT G/SPS/7

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED

G/SPS/7

11 June 1996

(96-2204)

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

RECOMMENDED NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

At its meeting of 29-30 May 1996, the Committee adopted the following revised recommended notification procedures with regard to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Annex B of the Agreement.

Members should follow these guidelines when notifying regulations as required in paragraphs 5 or 6 of Annex B. The format for regular notifications (Item F below) should be used for notifications in accordance with paragraph 5 of Annex B, whereas the format for emergency notifications (Item G below) should be used for notifications as provided for in paragraph 6 of Annex B.

A. Application of Annex B, paragraph 5 (preambular part) of the SPS Agreement

Recommendation:

For the purposes of Annex B, paragraphs 5 and 6 in the SPS Agreement, the concept of "significant effect on trade of other Members" may refer to the effect on trade:

- of one sanitary or phytosanitary regulation only or of various sanitary or phytosanitary regulations in combination;
- in a specific product, group of products or products in general; and
- between two or more Members (countries).

When assessing whether the sanitary or phytosanitary regulation may have a significant effect on trade, the Member concerned should take into consideration, using relevant information which is available, such elements as the value or other importance

of imports in respect of the importing and/or exporting Members concerned, whether from other Members individually or collectively, the potential development of such imports, and difficulties for producers in other Members to comply with the proposed sanitary or phytosanitary regulations. The concept of a significant effect on trade of other Members should include both import-enhancing and import-reducing effects on the trade of other Members, as long as such effects are significant.

B. Timing of notifications

Recommendation:

When implementing the provisions of paragraph 5 of Annex B, a notification should be made when a draft with the complete text of a proposed regulation is available and when amendments can still be introduced and comments taken into account.

C. Translation of documents relating to notifications and address of body supplying the documents

Recommendation:

When a Member seeks a copy of a document relating to a notification which does not exist in that Member's WTO working language, it will be advised, on request, by the notifying Member of other Members that have requested, as of that date, a copy of the document. The Member seeking a copy of a document relating to a notification may then contact such other Members in order to determine whether the latter are prepared to share, on mutually agreed terms, any translation that they have or will be making into relevant WTO working language(s).

- (a) When a translation of a relevant document exists or is planned, this fact shall be indicated on the WTO notification form next to the title of the document. If only a translated summary exists, the fact that such a summary is available shall be similarly indicated.
- (b) Upon receipt of a request for documents, any translated summaries that exist in the language of the requester or, as the case may be, in a WTO working language, shall be automatically sent with the original of the documents requested.
- (c) Members shall indicate under point 12 of the WTO notification form (*point 11 for Emergency Notifications*) the exact address of the body responsible for supplying the relevant documents if that body is not the enquiry point.

D. Processing of requests for documentation or information

Recommendation:

- (a) Requests for documentation should contain all the elements permitting the identification of the documents and in particular, the WTO SPS notification number to which the requests refer. The same information should appear on the documents supplied in response to such requests.
- (b) Any request for documentation or information should be acknowledged if it cannot be responded to and processed within five working days. If a delay in supplying the documentation or information requested is foreseen, this should be acknowledged to the requester.
- (c) FAX facilities should be used to the extent possible in responding to requests for documentation or information.

E. Handling of comments on notifications

Recommendation:

- (a) Each Member should notify the WTO Secretariat of the authority or agency (e.g. its enquiry point) which it has designated to be in charge for handling of comments received.
- (b) A Member receiving comments through the designated body should without further request
 - (i) acknowledge the receipt of such comments;
 - (ii) explain within a reasonable time to any Member from which it has received comments, how it will proceed in order to take these comments into account and, where appropriate, provide additional relevant information on the proposed sanitary or phytosanitary regulations concerned; and
 - (iii) provide to any Member from which it has received comments, a copy of the corresponding sanitary or phytosanitary regulations as adopted or information that no corresponding sanitary or phytosanitary regulations will be adopted for the time being.
- (c) Favourable consideration should be given to requests for extension of the comment period, notably where there have been delays in receiving and translating the relevant documents.

F. Completion of formats - Regular notifications (Annex B, Paragraph 5)

Information contained in the notifications should be as complete as possible and no section should be left blank. Where necessary, "not known" or "not stated" should be indicated.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. Member notifying	Government, including the competent authorities of the European Community which is making the notification.
2. Agency responsible	Body elaborating a proposal for or promulgating a sanitary or phytosanitary regulation.
3. Products covered	Tariff item number(s) (normally HS, chapter or heading and number) as contained in national schedules deposited with the WTO. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable. A clear description is important for an understanding of the notification by delegations and translators. Abbreviations should be avoided.
4. Title and number of pages of the notified document	Title of the proposed or adopted sanitary or phytosanitary regulation. Number of pages in the notified document.
5. Description of content	An abstract of the proposed or adopted sanitary or phytosanitary regulation clearly indicating its content. A clear description is important for an understanding of the notification by delegations and translators. Abbreviations should be avoided.
6. Objective and rationale	For instance: food safety, animal health, plant protection, etc.
7. Existence of international standard	If a relevant international standard does not exist, put a cross in the box provided; otherwise briefly describe how the proposed regulation deviates from such international standard.
8. Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available	<p>(a) Publication where notice appears, including date and reference numbers;</p> <p>(b) Proposal and basic document to which proposal refers (with specific reference number or other identification), and the language(s) in which the notified documents and any summary of these are available;</p> <p>(c) Publication in which proposal will appear when adopted;</p> <p>(d) Whenever practicable, give reference to relevant international standard. If it is necessary to charge for documents supplied, the amount of the charge should be indicated.</p>
9. Proposed date of adoption	The date when the sanitary or phytosanitary regulation is expected to be adopted.
10. Proposed date of entry into force	The date from which the requirements in the regulation are proposed or decided to enter into force.
11. Final date for comments and agency or authority handling comments	<p>The date by which Members may submit comments in accordance with Annex B, Paragraph 5(b) of the SPS Agreement. A specific date should be indicated. A normal time limit for comments on notifications of sixty days has been recommended. A Member may, if necessary, however, indicate in its notification that it will proceed to implement the proposed measure after forty-five days if no comments or requests for extension of the time limit have been received from other Members within that time. Any Member which is able to provide a time limit beyond sixty days is encouraged to do so.</p> <p>The agency or authority which has been designated to handle the comments should be indicated.</p>
12. Texts available from	If available from national enquiry point, put a cross in the box provided. If available from another body, give its address, telefax number and (if available) E-mail address. Such indications should not in any way discharge the relevant enquiry point of its responsibilities under the provisions of Annex B, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the SPS Agreement.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED**G/SPS/N/JOR/1**

date of distribution

(00-0000)

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

NOTIFICATION

1.	Member to Agreement notifying: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan If applicable, name of local government involved:
2.	Agency responsible: Ministry of Health.
3.	Products covered (tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable): FoodStuffs. HS Code: From all countries.
4.	Title and number of pages of the notified document: Draft Instructions on Transportation and Storage and Display of Foodstuffs, 18 pages.
5.	Description of content: Establishes requirements, procedures and conditions of transportation, storage and display of foodstuffs, as well as importation and exportation of foodstuffs.
6.	Objective and rationale: Food Safety.
7.	An international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist []. If an international standard, guideline or recommendation exists, whenever possible, identify deviations: Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Code of Practice and IIR Recommendations.
8.	Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: Arabic.
9.	Proposed date of adoption: Not determined yet.
10.	Proposed date of entry into force: Not determined.
11.	Final date for comments: 12-9-2000 Agency or authority designated to handle comments: Trade Agreements Unit.
12.	Texts available from: National enquiry point [X] or address, telefax number and E-mail address (if available) of other body: Mr. Majed Zakaria Trade Agreements Unit Ministry of Agriculture Amman-Jordan Telephone: 962 6 5686151 Ex 290 E-mail: zakariam@moa.gov.jo

G. Completion of formats - Emergency notifications (Annex B, Paragraph 6)

Information contained in the notification form should be as complete as possible and no section should be left blank. Where necessary, "not known" or "not stated" should be indicated.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. Member notifying	Government, including the competent authorities of the European Community, which is making the notification.
2. Agency responsible	Body elaborating a proposal for or promulgating a sanitary or phytosanitary regulation.
3. Products covered	Tariff item number(s) (normally HS, chapter or heading and number) as contained in national schedules deposited with the WTO. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable. A clear description is important for an understanding of the notification by delegations and translators. Abbreviations should be avoided.
4. Title and number of pages of the notified document	Title of the proposed or adopted sanitary or phytosanitary regulation. Number of pages in the notified document.
5. Description of content	An abstract of the proposed or adopted sanitary or phytosanitary regulation clearly indicating its content. A clear description is important for an understanding of the notification by delegations and translators. Abbreviations should be avoided.
6. Objective and rationale	For instance: food safety, animal health, plant protection, etc.
7. Nature of urgent problem(s)	Indication of the underlying reasons for resorting to emergency action.
8. Existence of international standard	If a relevant international standard does not exist, put a cross in the box provided; otherwise briefly describe how the proposed regulation deviates from such international standard.
9. Relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available	(a) Measure(s) taken and basic regulation which was modified (with specific reference number or other identification), and the language(s) in which the notified documents and any summary of these are available; (b) Publication in which regulation will appear; (c) Whenever practicable, give reference to relevant international standard. If it is necessary to charge for documents supplied, the amount of the charge should be indicated.
10. Date of entry into force and period of	The date from which the requirements entered into force, and, if applicable, the period of time during which they will apply. (For example: immediate entry into force [date], duration of

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| | application | two months.) |
| 11. | Texts available from and agency or authority handling comments | <p>If available from national enquiry point, put a cross in the box provided. If available from another body, give its address, telefax number and (if available) E-mail address. Such indications should not in any way discharge the relevant enquiry point of its responsibilities under the provisions of Annex B, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the SPS Agreement.</p> <p>The agency or authority which has been designated to handle the comments should be indicated.</p> |

**Attachment 11: Electronic Document—
WTOBasicsAgriculture.ppt**

ENGLISH DRAFT

**Attachment 12: Manual for Preparation of Agriculture
Notifications to the WTO**

AS REQUIRED BY GATT-1994 AGREEMENT

November 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Basic Guidelines

Section 1: Base Period AMS

A base period agriculture notification was submitted to the WTO. The base period notification, known as ACC4, contains all government expenditures, implicit or explicit, on agricultural policies, including export subsidies. The aggregate measurement of support (AMS) is computed from that information. Each member country of the WTO commits to reduce or limit the AMS based on the information contained in ACC4.

Section 2: Annual AMS Notification

After membership in the WTO is obtained, notifications regarding agricultural policies take two forms: a required annual notification comparing current AMS to the AMS commitment for the current period and *ad hoc* (as necessary) notifications.

The required annual notification must be submitted to the WTO within 90 days after the end of the current (calendar) year. If such notifications include provisional data, a final notification must be submitted within 120 days following the end of the current year. Due dates therefore are:

	Provisional
Final	
2000 Data	March 31, 2001
	April 30, 2001
2001 Data	March 31, 2002
	April 30, 2002
etc.	

Notification formats are fixed and given by the WTO (see Format Tables in Section 2). **No variations from these formats are acceptable.**

(note: Arabic text here)

When preparing the notification tables, if no support is provided, a statement to this effect must be made in the appropriate table (see Sample Table DS:3 on page ____). **Do not omit a table because no such support is provided. All information in the notification forms and tables must be fully documented. This may include explicit step-by-step documentation of computation details (see Sample Documentation Table DS:9 on page ____).**

Section 3: *Ad hoc* Notifications

Ad hoc notifications are required when a new support measure is to be introduced or an existing measure is changed. This applies only to those policies that are exempt from reduction commitments, including non-trade distorting (Green Box) policies, development programs and exempt direct payments to producers (Blue Box). *Ad hoc* notifications should be submitted for each new or modified measure as far in advance as possible ***before*** such measures are adopted. In any event, the WTO must be notified **within 30 days of adopting a new or modified measure**.

Official Reference

The official reference from the WTO is WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1 (available from the WTO web site at www.wto.org under “Documents On-Line” and then “DDF (Document Dissemination Facility)”.

Section 1: Base Period AMS (ACC4)

Structure of ACC4

ACC4 contains four sections:

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | <u>Green Box and Special and Differential Treatment</u> | |
| | Supporting Table DS:1 | Green Box Policies |
| | Supporting Table DS:2 | Development Programs |
| 2. | <u>Blue Box</u> | |
| | Supporting Table DS:3 | Exempt Direct Payments |
| 3. | <u>Amber Box</u> | |
| | Supporting Table DS:4 | Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support |
| | Supporting Table DS:5 | Market Price Support |
| | Supporting Table DS:6 | Non-Exempt Direct Payments |
| | Supporting Table DS:7 | Other Product-Specific Support and Total Product-Specific AMS |
| | Supporting Table DS:8 | Product-Specific Equivalent Measurements of Support |
| | Supporting Table DS:9 | Non-Product-Specific AMS |
| 4. | <u>Export Subsidies</u> | |
| | | Table ES:1 |
| | | Export Subsidies |

Green Box Policies

The domestic support programs that are considered “green” are identified in Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture (emphasis added):

Domestic support measures for which exemption from the reduction commitments is claimed shall meet **the fundamental requirement that they have no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production.** Accordingly, all measures for which exemption is claimed shall conform to the following basic criteria:

- a) the support in question shall be **provided through a publicly-funded government programme (including government revenue foregone) not involving transfers from consumers ;** and,
- b) the support in question shall **not have the effect of providing price support to producers ;**
- c) **plus policy-specific criteria and conditions** as set out below.

“Domestic Support: The Basis for Exemption From The Reduction Commitments” (see page ____).

The format for reporting Green Box policy expenditures is:

Supporting Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member**REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.****Measures exempt from the reduction commitment -- "Green Box"**

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value of measure in year in question	Data sources
1	2	3	4
(a) "general services"			
(b) "public stockholding for food security purposes"			
(c) "domestic food aid"			
(d) "decoupled income support"			
(e) "income insurance and income safety-net programmes"			
(f) "payments for relief from natural disasters"			
(g) "structural adjustment assistance provided through producer retirement programmes"			
(h) "structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement"			
(i) "structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids"			
(j) "environmental"			
(k) "regional assistance"			
(l) "other"			

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Green Box Expenditures

Supporting Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Average of Calendar Years 1994-96
Measures exempt from the reduction commitment--"Green Box"

Measures type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture	Monetary value of measure in 1994-96 (JD)	Data sources
1	2	3	4
Total value of green box policy expenditures		77,268,154	Budgets of the Ministry of Agriculture and its subsidiary agencies; official requests to Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Amman Municipality, Royal Statistical Society, Ministry of Health, Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan, and Agricultural Marketing Organization.
Total general services		13,001,488	
Research	Budget allocations for research programs and research activities at public universities, NCARTT, HTSC, AMPCO, and ACC; exempt as a general service under paragraph 2(a) of Annex 2.	2,121,611	
Inspection Services	Budget allocations for inspection of plants and animals by MOA, Amman Municipality, RSS, and Ministry of Health. Exempt under paragraph 2(e) of Annex 2.	1,267,733	
Marketing and Promotion	Expenditures by AMO on trade directories, trade fairs, and trial export shipments to gauge foreign market acceptability of Jordanian products; exempt under paragraph 2(f) of Annex 2.	395,333	
Pest and Disease Control	Operating expenditures of the Plant Protection Services and Veterinary Services, MOA; exempt under paragraph 2(b) of Annex 2.	1,000,970	
Extension and Advisory Services	Capital and operating expenditures of the Extension Service, MOA; exempt under paragraph 2(d) of Annex 2.	208,507	
AMIR Program			

Infrastructure	Expenditures by the Ministry of Public Works on agricultural (rural) roads and rural electrification programs, and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation on dams and irrigation systems ; exempt under paragraph 2(g) of Annex 2.	8,007,333	
Public stockholding for food security purposes	See Note 2 on following documentation page.	0	

Note: Please see the following page for definitions of abbreviations and calculation details.

Jordan's Base Period Green Box Expenditures—Supporting Documentation

Documentation for Supporting Table DS1: Computation of value of measures exempt from the reduction commitment-"Green Box"

	1994	1995	1996	Average 1994-96
	(JD)	(JD)	(JD)	(JD)
Total general services	60,264,323	84,821,663	86,718,477	77,268,154
Research	1,071,646	2,549,186	2,744,000	2,121,611
Public universities' research	530,000	689,000	201,000	473,333
NCARTT research budget	495,000	1,748,000	2,261,000	1,501,333
HTSC research budget	24,000	90,000	250,000	121,333
AMPCO research budget	10,000	7,000	17,000	11,333
ACC research budget allocation	500	0	0	167
MOA research budget	12,146	15,186	15,000	14,111
Inspection services	1,245,200	1,255,000	1,303,000	1,267,733
Plant Protection and Veterinary	50,200	60,000	108,000	72,733
Amman Municipality (central	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
RSS budget allocation	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Ministry of Health (food	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Marketing and Promotion 2/	351,000	386,000	449,000	395,333
Pest and Disease Control	1,000,970	1,000,970	1,000,970	1,000,970
Plant Protection, MOA total	253,674	253,674	253,674	253,674
Veterinary Services, MOA,	747,296	747,296	747,296	747,296
Extension and Advisory Services	208,507	208,507	208,507	208,507
Infrastructure	8,587,000	9,422,000	6,013,000	8,007,333
Ministry of Public Works,	173,000	181,000	224,000	192,667
Ministry of Water and	521,000	1,021,000	1,160,000	900,667
Ministry of Water and	793,000	1,120,000	660,000	857,667
Ministry of Public Works,	7,100,000	7,100,000	3,969,000	6,056,333
Public stockholding for food	0	0	0	0
Domestic food aid	47,800,000	70,000,000	75,000,000	64,266,667
Bread consumer subsidy	39,500,000	53,700,000	49,100,000	47,433,333
Sugar consumer subsidy	500,000	4,100,000	8,800,000	4,466,667
Rice consumer subsidy	4,800,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	7,266,667
Powdered milk consumer	3,000,000	5,200,000	7,100,000	5,100,000

Note: Abbreviations used: ACC=Agricultural Credit Corporation; AMO=Agricultural Marketing Organization; AMPCO=Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company; HTSC=High Technology and Science Committee; MOA=Ministry of Agriculture; NCARTT=National Center for Agriculture Research and Technology Transfer; RSS=Royal Scientific Society.

1/ Includes University of Jordan, University of Technology and Science, and University of Mouta. 2/ AMO trade promotion expenditures (importer/exporter directories, participation at international trade fairs, and trial export shipments). 3/ Budget allocations for all operating expenses and capital improvements, less one-half of MOA budget allocation for inspection services. 4/ Prior to 1996, budget allocations were not made to this specific department but to the Ministry of Agriculture as a whole. The values for 1994 and 1995 are estimated at the 1996 budget allocations. 5/ Specific expenditures for each of 1994 and 1995 are not available. Annual expenditures are estimated as the average annual expenditure from cumulative expenditures for 1993-1995. 6/ During 1994-96, public stockholding for food security purposes was a by-product of domestic support and food aid programs. The cost of such programs during the 1994-96 base period are included in the domestic support calculations in supporting table DS:5 and the domestic food aid expenditures reported above. Stockpiling policy in the post-domestic support era is being debated and therefore there may be such expenditures in the future.

Special and Differential Treatment for Development Programs

Exemption of development programs from the AMS is reserved for **developing countries only**. These programs are described in Paragraph 2, Article 6 of the Agreement on Agriculture (emphasis added):

In accordance with the Mid-Term Review Agreement that government measures of assistance, whether direct or indirect, to encourage agricultural and rural development are an integral part of the development programmes of developing countries, **investment subsidies which are generally available to agriculture** in developing country Members and **agricultural input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource-poor producers** in developing country Members shall be exempt from domestic support reduction commitments that would otherwise be applicable to such measures, as shall **domestic support to producers in developing country Members to encourage diversification from growing illicit narcotic crops**. Domestic support meeting the criteria of this paragraph shall not be required to be included in a Member's calculation of its Current Total AMS.

Investment Subsidies

Investment subsidies are loans to farmers with interest rates less than the interest rate others must pay.

Exemption from the AMS applies only to **loans for capital expenditures**.

Capital expenditures are things like:

- improving drainage on a plot;
- installing an irrigation system;
- planting fruit trees;
- buying breeding animals; or
- building feed storage facilities.

Loans for these purposes must also be **available to all farmers** (i.e., “generally available”).

This **does not include operational expenses** such as seed, fertilizer, labor, and other inputs needed for a crop or livestock production cycle.

Special and Differential Treatment for Development Programs (continued)

Input Subsidies for Development Purposes

Input subsidies occur when farmers receive inputs such as water, fertilizer, chemicals, vaccines, and loans at prices below what others pay.

To be exempt from the AMS as a development program, input subsidies must be **available to all low-income or resource poor farmers** (i.e., generally available).

The exemption applies **only to that amount that goes to low-income farmers or resource poor farmers**.

There is no definition of “low-income” or “resource poor” farmers in the Agreement. Therefore, each country may define their low-income or resource poor farmers.

The **definition of low-income farmers must result in an objective measure**.

For example, low-income farmers may be those with annual income of less than half the national average farm income.

The **definition of resource poor farmers must also be objective**. It could be farmers in a specific region (e.g., a hilly, rocky area or an area where roads are poor) or farmers with a specific type of land (e.g., a slope in excess of 8 degrees).

The format for reporting special and differential treatment (development program) policy expenditures is:

Supporting Table DS:2

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.
Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - Special and Differential Treatment -
"Development Programmes"

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Article 6:2	Monetary value of measure in year in question	Data sources
1	2	3	4
(a) "investment subsidies generally available to agriculture"			
(b) "input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource-poor producers"			
(c) "support to encourage diversification from growing illicit narcotic crops"			

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Development Programs Expenditures

Supporting Table DS:2

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN

REPORTING PERIOD: Average of Calendar Years 1994-96

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment-Special and Differential Treatment -
"Development Programmes"

Measures type	Name and description of measure	Monetary value of measure in 1994-96 (JD)	Data sources
1	2	3	4
Investment subsidies generally available to agriculture	Value of interest rate subsidy on loans for irrigated and rainfed land improvement and development; livestock development; mechanization; and farm and agricultural manufacturing facilities. Exempt under paragraph 2, Article 6, Part IV of the Agreement on Agriculture.	2,954,795	Agricultural Credit Corporation and Industrial Development Bank.
Input subsidies available to low-income or resource-poor producers	Value of interest rate subsidy on operational loans for less than JD1,000, representing "...agricultural input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource-poor producers in developing country Members..." Exempt under paragraph 2, Article 6, Part IV of the Agreement on Agriculture.	51,423	Agricultural Credit Corporation and Central Bank.

Jordan's Base Period Development Programs Expenditures—Supporting Documentation

Documentation for Supporting Table DS2: Computation of "investment subsidies generally available to agriculture"

	Market interest rate 1/	ACC interest rate 2/	Interest rate subsidy	Value of exempt developmental loans 3/	Value of initial interest subsidy on exempt developmental loans	Average time loan is outstanding 4/	Total value of interest subsidy on exempt developmental loans
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(mil JD)	(JD)	(Years)	(JD)
1994	10.50	6.46	4.04	9.946	401,914	6.0	2,411,483
1995	11.00	6.84	4.16	12.442	517,832	6.0	3,106,991
1996	11.50	7.08	4.42	12.608	557,652	6.0	3,345,911
Average 1994-96							2,954,795

1/ Interest rate on 4-7 year loans by the Industrial Development Bank.

2/ Weighted average interest rate on all developmental loans.

3/ Value of loans for rainfed and irrigated land improvements and development, livestock development, mechanization and farm and agriculture manufacturing, and 70 percent of loans for 'Rural dwellings and farm buildings.'

4/ Estimate based on qualitative judgement by Agricultural Credit Corporation officials.

Sources: Industrial Development Bank; Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Documentation for Supporting Table DS2: Computation of "input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource poor producers"

	Market interest rate 1/	ACC interest rate	Interest rate subsidy	Value of operational loans to low income farmers 2/	Value of interest subsidy on operational loans to low income producers	Average time loan is outstanding
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(mil JD)	(JD)	(Years)
1994	10.71	7.54	3.17	0.856	27,118	1.35
1995	11.02	8.12	2.91	1.235	35,877	1.35
1996	11.83	8.18	3.65	1.403	51,278	1.35
Average 1994-96						

1/ Average of overdraft and short-term (1-3 year) interest rates offered by commercial banks.

2/ Total value of operational loans of less than JD1,000 (a proxy for credit to the lowest income farmers).

Sources: Central Bank; Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Blue Box

The Blue Box includes direct payments under production-limiting programs. These programs are described in Article 6, Paragraph 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture (see page ____).

Supporting Table DS:3

The format for reporting Blue Box policy expenditures is:

Supporting Table DS:3

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - Direct Payments under Production-Limiting Programmes - "Exempt Direct Payments"

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Article 6:5	Monetary value of measure in year in question	Data sources
1	2	3	4
(a) "payments based on fixed area and yields"			
(b) "payments based on 85 per cent or less of the base level of production"			
(c) "livestock payments made on a fixed number of head"			

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Blue Box Expenditures

Supporting Table DS:3

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN

REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment – Direct Payments under Production-Limiting Programmes – “Exempt Direct Payments”

NOTE: NO SUCH PROGRAMS IN JORDAN

Amber Box: Total AMS

The “Current Total AMS” table is where the values of product-specific and non-product specific support are reported. The values for product-specific support are from Supporting Table DS:7 or Table DS:8. The values for non-product specific support are from Supporting Table DS:9.

This is where the *de minimis* exemption for product-specific and non-product specific support is entered.

Supporting Table DS:4

The format for reporting the current total AMS is:

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.
Calculation of the Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Description of basic products (including non-product specific AMS)	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below)	Product-specific measurements of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below)	Current Total AMS (aggregate)
1	2	3	4
Product A			Total
Product B			Total
Product C			Total
...			...
Non-product-specific			Total Non-
			TOTAL:

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Total AMS—Average of 1994-1996

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Average of Calendar Years 1994-1996
Calculation of the Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Description of basic products and non-product specific AMS	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below) (JD)	Product-specific equivalent measurement of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below) (JD)	Current Total AMS (JD)
1	2	3	4
Wheat	911,578	0	911,578
Barley	572,198	0	572,198
Lentils	0	0	0
Chickpeas	55,424	0	55,424
Livestock feed	0	0	0
Non-product specific support			0
Total AMS			1,539,199
AMS as share of total value of agricultural production			0.3%

Jordan's Base Period Total AMS—Calendar Year 1994

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar Year 1994
Calculation of the Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Description of basic products and non-product specific AMS	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below) (JD)	Product-specific equivalent measurement of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below) (JD)	Current Total AMS (JD)
1	2	3	4
Wheat	1,266,850	0	1,266,850
Barley	492,286	0	492,286
Lentils	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Chickpeas	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Livestock feed	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Non-product specific support			0 (de minimis)
Total AMS			1,759,136
AMS as share of total value of agricultural production			0.3%

Note: De minimis exclusions based on the following:

	AMS before de minimis adjustment (JD)	Value of production (JD)	AMS share of value of production
Wheat	1,266,850	6,810,167	18.6%
Barley	492,286	2,839,471	17.3%
Lentils	1,012	540,323	0.2%
Chickpeas	3,039	393,288	0.8%
Livestock	29,174,668	318,862,700	9.1%
Non-product specific support	384,150	550,586,800	0.1%

Jordan's Base Period Total AMS—Calendar Year 1995

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar Year 1995
Calculation of the Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Description of basic products and non-product specific AMS	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below) (JD)	Product-specific equivalent measurement of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below) (JD)	Current Total AMS (JD)
1	2	3	4
Wheat	1,467,883	0	1,467,883
Barley	1,224,308	0	1,224,308
Lentils	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Chickpeas	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Livestock feed	0 (de minimis)	0	0
Non-product specific support			0 (de minimis)
Total AMS			2,692,192
AMS as share of total value of agricultural production			0.5%

Note: De minimis exclusions based on the following:

	AMS before de minimis adjustment (JD)	Value of production (JD)	AMS share of value of production
Wheat	1,467,883	9,362,393	15.7%
Barley	1,224,308	3,931,038	31.1%
Lentils	719	661,602	0.1%
Chickpeas	833	171,395	0.5%
Livestock	2,190,355	351,445,300	0.6%
Non-product specific support	391,062	571,592,200	0.1%

Jordan's Base Period Total AMS—Average of 1994-1996

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar Year 1996
Calculation of the Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Description of basic products and non-product specific AMS	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below) (JD)		Product-specific equivalent measurement of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below) (JD)	Current Total AMS (JD)	
1	2		3	4	
Wheat	0	(de minimis)	0	0	
Barley	0	(de minimis)	0	0	
Lentils	0	(de minimis)	0	0	
Chickpeas	166,271		0	166,271	
Livestock feed	0	(de minimis)	0	0	
Non-product specific support				0	(de minimis)
Total AMS				166,271	
AMS as share of total value of agricultural production				0.0%	

Note: De minimis exclusions based on the following:

	AMS before de minimis adjustment (JD)	Value of production (JD)	AMS share of value of production
Wheat	146,839	8,098,917	1.8%
Barley	166,921	4,586,698	3.6%
Lentils	46,347	711,001	6.5%
Chickpeas	166,271	967,367	17.2%
Livestock	29,796,338	364,264,072	8.2%
Non-product specific support	477,982	540,231,255	0.1%

Amber Box: Product-Specific Market Price Support

The “Market Price Support” table is where the value of expenditures on programs that distort market prices are entered. Such support programs include procurement programs, where a Government purchases a particular crop or livestock product from farmers at announced prices.

Supporting Table DS:5

The format for reporting the value of market price support is:

Supporting Table DS:5

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Market Price Support

Descripti on of basic products	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	External reference price (generally from AGST/...)	Eligible production	Associated fees/levies	Total market price support	Data sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 ((4-5*6)- 7)	9

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Market Price Support Expenditures

Supporting Table DS:5

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996
Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Market Price Support

Product	Year or period	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price (JD/ton)	External reference price (JD/ton)	Eligible production (metric tons)	Associated fees/levies	Total market price support (JD)	Data sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat	1994	Price support procurement	145.8	114.8	35,926	0	1,112,493	See documentation following this page.
	1995		160.4	133.7	48,219	0	1,287,324	
	1996		190.1	205.6	36,570	0	0	
	Avg. 1994-96						799,939	
Barley	1994	Price support procurement	104.7	64.8	11,384	0	454,743	
	1995		124.2	77.4	26,076	0	1,219,208	
	1996		159.2	148.7	11,979	0	125,857	
	Avg. 1994-96						599,936	
Lentils	1994	Price support procurement	300.0	271.8	0	0	0	
	1995		331.2	344.4	1821	0	0	
	1996		376.9	341.7	1175	0	41,286	
	Avg. 1994-96						13,762	
Chickpeas	1994	Price support procurement	317.1	313.8	795	0	2,594	
	1995		400.0	499.7	0	0	0	
	1996		444.2	376.8	2461	0	165,971	
	Avg. 1994-96						56,188	

Jordan's Base Period Market Price Support Expenditures—Supporting Documentation

Documentation for Supporting Table DS:5: Computation of applied administered price and external reference price

	MOS expenditures on procurement from farmers	Quantity procured	Applied administered price	Value of imports	Total quantity imported	Unit cost of imports	Quality differential	External reference price
	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/
	(1,000 JD)	(tons)	(JD/ton)	(1,000 JD)	(tons)	(JD/ton)	(percent)	(JD/ton)
Wheat								
1994	5,237	35,926	145.8	51,854	508,126	102.0	12.5	114.8
1995	7,732	48,219	160.4	39,851	335,435	118.8	12.5	133.7
1996	6,953	36,570	190.1	106,733	584,054	182.7	12.5	205.6
Barley								
1994	1,192	11,384	104.7	30,559	471,864	64.8	0	64.8
1995	3,238	26,076	124.2	37,775	487,930	77.4	0	77.4
1996	1,907	11,979	159.2	108,975	732,908	148.7	0	148.7
Lentils								
1994	0	0	300.0	878	3,230	271.8	0	271.8
1995	603	1,821	331.2	1,317	3,824	344.4	0	344.4
1996	443	1,175	376.9	1,943	5,687	341.7	0	341.7
Chickpeas								
1994	252	795	317.1	4,317	13,755	313.8	0	313.8
1995	0	0	400.0	5,238	10,482	499.7	0	499.7
1996	1,093	2,461	444.2	9,065	24,060	376.8	0	376.8

Notes: Abbreviations used: DOS = Department of Statistics; MOS = Ministry of Supply.

1/ Total value of payments to farmers for the specified commodity. Source: MOS. 2/ Purchases from producers. Source: MOS.

3/ Average price paid for procured commodity computed as total expenditures on the commodity divided by the actual procurement of the commodity.

4/ CIF value of imports. Source: DOS.

5/ Total imports as reported by DOS.

6/ Total value of imports divided by quantity of commodity imported.

7/ Estimate of differential in quality between locally produced commodity and imported commodity. In the case of wheat, the estimate is set equal to half the differential observed between U.S. Hard Amber Durum and U.S. Hard Red Spring wheat (ordinary protein) during 1990-1997. Source for U.S. wheat price data: Wheat Outlook and Situation Yearbook, USDA, Feb. 1998.

8/ Computed as unit cost of imports at Amman adjusted for the quality differential.

9/ Amount of commodity actually purchased from producers. Note that this differs from total production for two reasons: 1) all procured goods are subject to minimum quality standards which may not be met by all production; and 2) subsistence producers do not sell their crop but consume it on farm. Source: MOS.

Amber Box: Non-Exempt Direct Payments

The “Market Price Support” table is where the value of expenditures on programs that guarantee a price to producers are entered. Such support programs include procurement programs, where a Government purchases a particular crop or livestock product from farmers at announced prices.

Supporting Table DS:6

The format for reporting the value of non-exempt direct payments is:

Supporting Table DS:6

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Non-Exempt Direct Payments

Description of basic product	Calendar/ marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	External reference price (generally from AGST/...)	Eligible production	Total price- related direct payments	Other non- exempt direct payments	Associ- ated fees/lev- ies	Total direct payme- nts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ((4-5)*6)	8	9	10 (7+8-9)

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Non-Exempt Direct Payments

Supporting Table DS:6

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN

REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Non-Exempt Direct Payments

NOTE: NO SUCH PROGRAMS IN JORDAN

Amber Box: Other Product-Specific and Total Product-Specific AMS

The “Other Product-Specific Support” table is where the value of expenditures on programs that provide support to a specific commodity. This includes input subsidies for a specific commodity such as a seed procurement and resale program. This table also includes market price support expenditures in column 8 and the total value of product-specific support.

Supporting Table DS:7

The format for reporting is:

Supporting Table DS:7

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Other Product-Specific Support and Total Product-Specific AMS

Description of basic product	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Other product-specific budgetary outlays	Other product specific support (include calculation details)	Associated fees/levies	Total other product-specific support	Market price support (Supporting Table DS:5)	Non-exempt direct payments (Supporting Table DS:6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+5-6)	8	9

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Other Product-Specific and Total Product-Specific AMS

Supporting Table DS:7

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN

REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurement of Support: Other Product-Specific Support and Total Product-Specific Support

Product	Year or period	Measure type(s)	Other product-specific budgetary outlays (JD)	Other product specific support (calculation details below) (JD)	Associated fees/levies (JD)	Total other product specific support (JD)	Market price support (Supporting Table DS:5) (JD)	Non-exempt direct payments (Support Table DS:6) (JD)	Total AMS (JD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						(4+5+6)			(7+8+9)
Wheat	1994	Seed sales		154,357		154,357	1,112,493	n/a	1,266,850
	1995			180,560		180,560	1,287,324	n/a	1,467,884
	1996			146,839		146,839	0	n/a	146,839
	Avg. 1994-96			160,585		160,585	799,939		960,524
Barley	1994	Seed sales		37,543		37,543	454,743	n/a	492,286
	1995			5,100		5,100	1,219,208	n/a	1,224,308
	1996			41,065		41,065	125,857	n/a	166,922
	Avg. 1994-96			27,903		27,903	599,936		627,839
Lentils	1994	Seed sales		1,012		1,012	0	n/a	1,012
	1995			719		719	0	n/a	719
	1996			5,062		5,062	41,286	n/a	46,347
	Avg. 1994-96			2,264		2,264	13,762		16,026
Chickpeas	1994	Seed sales		445		445	2,594	n/a	3,039
	1995			833		833	0	n/a	833
	1996			300		300	165,971	n/a	166,271
	Avg. 1994-96			526		526	56,188		56,714
Livestock	1994	Government feed sales		29,174,668		29,174,668	n/a	n/a	29,174,668
	1995			2,190,355		2,190,355	n/a	n/a	2,190,355
	1996			29,796,338		29,796,338	n/a	n/a	29,796,338
	Avg. 1994-96			20,387,120		20,387,120			20,387,120

Jordan's Base Period Other Product-Specific AMS—Supporting Documentation for Seed Subsidy

Documentation for Supporting Table DS:7--Computation details for seed subsidy for wheat, barley, lentils, and chickpeas

	Average price paid farmers for seed 1/	Average sales price of seed to farmers	Total seed sold to farmers	Total seed subsidy to farmers		Average price paid farmers for seed 1/	Average sales price of seed to farmers	Total seed sold to farmers	Total seed subsidy to farmers
	(JD/ton)	(JD/ton)	(tons)	(JD)		(JD/ton)	(JD/ton)	(tons)	(JD)
Wheat					Barley				
1994	201	156	3,400	154,357	1994	151	116	1,065	37,543
1995	230	172	3,100	180,560	1995	175	132	119	5,100
1996	254	195	2,500	146,839	1996	212	132	516	41,065
Average 1994-96				160,585	Average 1994-96				27,903
Lentils					Chickpeas				
1994	345	316	35	1,012	1994	767	322	1	445
1995	387	332	13	719	1995	499	332	5	833
1996	440	332	47	5,062	1996	532	382	2	300
Average 1994-96				2,264	Average 1994-96				526

1/ Average total per unit cost; total amount paid to farmers for seed plus costs of moving, fumigating, and preparing seed for sale, divided by the total quantity of seeds purchased by Ministry of Supply (MOS) and Jordan Cooperative Corporation (JCC) (MOS and JCC data).

Jordan's Base Period Other Product-Specific AMS—Supporting Documentation for Livestock Feed Subsidy

Documentation for Supporting Table DS:7--Computation details for livestock feed subsidy

Barley for feed	Average cost of acquiring product for feed sales 1/	Average sale price of product for feed 2/	Amount purchased by farmers and millers	Total value of product feed subsidy to livestock producers	Corn for feed	Average cost of acquiring product for feed sales 3/	Average sale price of product for feed 2/	Amount purchased by farmers and millers	Total value of product feed subsidy to livestock producers
	(JD/ton)	(JD/ton)	(tons)	(JD)		(JD/ton)	(JD/ton)	(tons)	(JD)
1994	80	70	595,267	6,017,063	1994	172	106	350,674	23,157,605
1995	89	85	527,538	2,190,355	1995	104	114	367,459	0
1996	137	100	683,136	25,769,312	1996	147	134	308,132	4,027,025
Average 1994-96				11,325,577	Average 1994-96				9,061,543
Wheat bran for feed	Average cost of acquiring product for feed sales 4/	Average sale price of product for feed 2/	Amount purchased by farmers and millers	Total value of product feed subsidy to livestock producers	All products for feed	Average cost of acquiring product for feed sales	Average sale price of product for feed	Amount purchased by farmers and millers	Total value of product feed subsidy to livestock producers
1994	38	45	166,090	0	1994	--	--	--	29,174,668
1995	36	53	162,009	0	1995	--	--	--	2,190,355
1996	48	71	162,993	0	1996	--	--	--	29,796,338
Average 1994-96				0	Average 1994-96				20,387,120

1/ Barley acquisition cost is the weighted average of the barley procurement cost and barley import cost (weighted by total procurement and total imports, respectively). The barley procurement cost includes amounts paid to farmers for barley for consumption and costs of moving barley domestically to distribution centers. The import cost includes the cost of delivering the grain to Aqaba plus transport costs to silos in Amman. (MOS data)

2/ Announced sale price for barley for fodder. Calendar year average computed as a simple average of monthly prices. (MOS data)

3/ Corn acquisition cost is the per unit cost to MOS of importing corn, including cost to Aqaba plus costs to transport grain to silos in Amman, divided by MOS imports of corn. (MOS data)

4/ Wheat bran acquisition cost is the weighted average of the wheat bran procurement cost and wheat bran import cost (weighted by total procurement and total imports, respectively). The total unit cost to MOS of procuring wheat bran is computed as the full acquisition cost of wheat for consumption (including the cost of moving wheat domestically) times the percentage yield of wheat bran from milled wheat. The unit import cost includes the cost to Aqaba plus costs to transport grain to silos in Amman. (MOS data)

Amber Box: Product-Specific Equivalent Measures of Support

The equivalent measures of support table includes the value of market price support when an external reference price is not available.

Supporting Table DS:8

The format for reporting is:

Supporting Table DS:

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.
Product-Specific Equivalent Measurements of Support

Description of basic products	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	Production eligible to receive the applied administered price	Market price support budgetary outlays	Equivalent measurement of support (include calculation details)	Non-exempt direct payments	Other product-specific support
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Product-Specific Equivalent Measures of Support

Supporting Table DS:8

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996
Product-Specific Equivalent Measurements of Support

NOTE: NO SUCH PROGRAMS IN JORDAN

Amber Box: Non-Product Specific Support

The total value of non-product specific support is entered in this table. Non-product specific support includes things like input subsidies that all farmers are eligible for. That is, the input subsidy cannot be tied to one specific commodity. Common examples are credit and water subsidies.

Supporting Table DS:9

The format for reporting non-product specific support is:

Supporting Table DS:9

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Non-Product-Specific AMS

Measure type(s)	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Non-product-specific budgetary outlays	Other non-product-specific support (include calculation details)	Associated fees/levies	Total non-product-specific support	Data sources
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+4-5)	7

Source: Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture, WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, 9 September 1996.

Jordan's Base Period Non-Product Specific Support

Supporting Table DS:9

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996
Non-Product-Specific AMS

Measure type(s)	Year or period	Non-product-specific budgetary outlays	Other non-product-Specific support (JD)	Associated fees/levies	Total non-product-specific support (JD)	Data sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(3+4+5)	
Water subsidy	1994		143,977		143,977	See documentation following this page.
	1995		78,093		78,093	
	1996		62,137		62,137	
	Avg. 1994-96		94,736		94,736	
Credit subsidy	1994		240,173		240,173	
	1995		312,969		312,969	
	1996		415,845		415,845	
	Avg. 1994-96		322,996		322,996	

Jordan's Base Period Non-Product Specific Support—Supporting Documentation

Documentation for Supporting Table DS:9--Computation details for non-product-specific AMS

Computation of water subsidy

	Average price of water to producers in the Jordan Valley 1/	Average operating and maintenance cost of water in the Jordan Valley 2/	Average subsidy to water users in the Jordan Valley	Water sold to agricultural producers in the Jordan Valley	Total value of water subsidy to agricultural producers in the Jordan Valley
	(fils/C.M.)	(fils/C.M.)	(fils/C.M.)	(1,000 C.M.)	(JD)
1994	23.48	24.53	1.06	136,411	143,977
1995	21.91	22.53	0.63	124,662	78,093
1996	24.05	24.55	0.50	125,355	62,137
Average 1994-96					94,736

Note: C.M. = cubic meters; 1 fil = 1/1000th JD.

1/ Computed as the total revenue from sales of water to agricultural producers divided by the total quantity of water sold to agricultural producers.

2/ Estimate of total cost of supplying water to agricultural users in the Jordan Valley divided by the total quantity of water supplied to producers.

Source: Jordan Valley Authority.

Computation of credit subsidy: operational loans

	Market interest rate 1/	ACC interest rate	Interest rate subsidy	Value of operational loans subject to subsidy 2/	Value of initial interest subsidy on operational loans	Average time loan is outstanding 3/	Total value of interest subsidy on operational loans
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(mil JD)	(JD)	(Years)	(JD)
1994	10.71	7.54	3.17	3.168	100,362	1.35	135,489
1995	11.02	8.12	2.91	5.388	156,521	1.35	211,304
1996	11.83	8.18	3.65	6.843	250,106	1.35	337,643

1/ Simple average of commercial bank interest rates for overdrafts (generally for up to 12 months) and for short-term loans (generally up to 3 years).

2/ Excludes operational loans for less than JD1,000 which are a proxy for input subsidies to low-income or resource poor producers.

3/ Estimate based on approximate distribution of operational loans to livestock versus crop producers.

Sources: Central Bank; Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Jordan's Base Period Non-Product Specific Support—Supporting Documentation (continued)

Documentation for Supporting Table DS:9--Computation details for non-product-specific AMS-- Continued

Computation of credit subsidy: non-exempt developmental loans

	Market interest rate 1/	ACC interest rate	Interest rate subsidy	Value of non-exempt developmental loans 2/	Value of initial interest subsidy on non-exempt developmental loans	Average time loan is outstanding 4/	Total value of interest subsidy on non-exempt developmental loans
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(mil JD)	(JD)	(Years)	(JD)
1994	10.50	6.46	4.04	0.302	12,208	5.0	61,039
1995	11.00	6.84	4.16	0.350	14,571	5.0	72,856
1996	11.50	7.08	4.42	0.288	12,738	5.0	63,691

1/ Interest rate on 4-7 year loans by the Industrial Development Bank.

2/ Weighted average interest rate on all developmental loans by the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC).

3/ Value of loans for farm housing estimated as 30 percent of ACC loans to 'Rural housing and farm buildings.'

4/ Estimate based on qualitative judgement by ACC officials.

Sources: Industrial Development Bank, Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Computation of credit subsidy: total subsidy

	Value of total interest subsidy on operational loans	Value of total interest subsidy on non-exempt developmental loans	Total value of interest subsidy	Value of loans forgiven by JCC and/or ACC 1/
	(JD)	(JD)	(JD)	(JD)
1994	135,489	61,039	240,173	43,645
1995	211,304	72,856	312,969	28,809
1996	337,643	63,691	415,845	14,511
Average 1994-96	228,145	65,862	322,996	28,988

1/ Estimated based on qualitative judgement of JCC and ACC officials.

Sources: Jordan Cooperatives Corporation (JCC); Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC).

Export Subsidies

<p>The total value of export subsidies is reported in tables ES:1-3 and several supporting tables. Export subsidies are payments to exporters that enable them to reduce the cost (sale price) of a product to an importer. Export subsidies that are subject to reduction commitments and therefore must be reported are described in Article 9 of the Agreement on Agriculture.</p> <p>The format for reporting export subsidies is described in “Technical Cooperation Handbook on Notification Requirements: Agreement on Agriculture,” WT/TC/NOTIF/AG/1, dated 9 September 1996. The description of the tables for export subsidies begins on page 24 of section G/AG/2 in that report.</p> <p>Jordan does not have any export subsidies subject to reduction commitments and therefore there is no reporting requirement.</p>	
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Jordan's Base Period Export Subsidies

Supporting Table ES:1

EXPORT SUBSIDIES: JORDAN
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar years 1994-1996
Export Subsidies: Outlay and Quantity

NOTE: NO SUCH PROGRAMS IN JORDAN

Structure of Annual Notifications for Countries with Base and Annual Commitment Levels

The annual notification for countries with base and annual commitment levels is composed of a summary table (Table DS:1) and, as necessary, Supporting Tables DS:1-DS:9 as outlined above.

Table DS:1

Summary Table DS:1 contains the total AMS commitment level for the current year and the current total AMS. Therefore, it provides a summary of the degree to which a country has fulfilled its commitments. The required format for the table is:

Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member

REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year, marketing year, etc.

Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Total AMS commitment level for period in question	Currency	Current Total AMS
(from Section I of Part IV of the Schedule)	(from Section I of Part IV of the Schedule)	(from attached Supporting Tables)
1	2	3

Jordan's 1997 Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Jordan
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar Year 1997
 Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support

Total AMS Commitment Level	Currency	Current Total AMS (from Supporting Tables)
1	2	3

No commitment level for this
period

JD

1,074,498

From Support

Jordan's 1997 Green Box Expenditures

Supporting Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: JORDAN REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar Year 1997

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment--"Green Box"

Measures type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture	Monetary value of measure in 1997 (JD)	Data sources
1	2	3	4
Total value of green box policy expenditures		44,302,500	Budgets of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and its subsidiary agencies; official requests to Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Amman Municipality, Royal Statistical Society (RSS), Ministry of Health, Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO), Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO), High Technology and Science Committee (HTSC), and National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT).
Total general services		13,402,500	
Research	Budget allocations for research programs and research activities at public universities, NCARTT, HTSC, AMPCO, and AOC; exempt as a general service under paragraph 2(a) of Annex 2.	3,019,000	
Inspection Services	Budget allocations for inspection of plants and animals by MOA, Amman Municipality, RSS, and Ministry of Health. Exempt under paragraph 2(e) of Annex 2.	1,345,000	
Marketing and Promotion	Expenditures by AMO on trade directories, trade fairs, and trial export shipments to gauge foreign market acceptability of Jordanian products; exempt under paragraph 2(f) of Annex 2.	469,920	
Pest and Disease Control	Operating expenditures of the Plant Protection Services and Veterinary Services, MOA; exempt under paragraph 2(b) of Annex 2.	1,308,580	
Extension and Advisory Services	Capital and operating expenditures of the Extension Service, MOA; exempt under paragraph 2(d) of Annex 2.	355,000	

Infrastructure	Expenditures by the Ministry of Public Works on agricultural (rural) roads and rural electrification programs, and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation on dams and irrigation systems; exempt under paragraph 2(g) of Annex 2.	6,905,000	
Public stockholding for food security purposes	No such programs in this year.	0	
Domestic food aid	Budgetary expenditures on bread, sugar, rice, and powdered milk subsidies to consumers; exempt under paragraph 4 of Annex 2.	30,900,000	

From 'GreenBox' sheet in JordanAG.xls

Green Box Sheet in JordanAG.xls

Green box policy expenditures

NOTE: Capital costs include project labor wages, salaries, allowances; studies and research; equipment, facilities; vehicles, machines, construction, maintenance; furniture.

Running costs include permanent employee wages, salaries, allowances (incentives); rent, utilities, maintenance, office supplies; transition cost (social security, scholarships, aid to employees); interest payments; unusual expenses such as furniture, equipment, tools.

RESEARCH (1,000 JD)								
			Universities					
Universities; NACRTT; HTC; AMPCO; JCO; ACC; Ministry of Agriculture	Calendar Year	Total research	University total	University of Jordan	University of Technology & Science	University of Mouta	NACRTT (research only)	HTC (research only)
	1993	1,632	361	8	353		1,200	55
	1994	1,072	530	45	425	60	495	24
	1995	2,549	689	34	515	140	1,748	90
	1996	2,744	201	40	31	130	2,261	250
	1997	3,019	210	45	35	130	2,529	250
	1998	2,412	0				2,412	
	1999	0	0					
	2000	0	0					

To research row in Supporting Table DS:1

Green Box Sheet in JordanAG.xls (continued)

	INSPECTION SERVICES (1,000 JD)							
Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Amman Municipality; RSS		Total	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Health	Amman Municipality	RSS	vet (total capital)	vet servc (total op costs)
1993		1,250	55	90	1,000	105		
1994		1,245	50	90	1,000	105		
1995		1,255	60	90	1,000	105		
1996		1,303	108	90	1,000	105	171	685
1997		1,345	150	90	1,000	105	187	965
1998		0					397	999
1999		0						
2000		0						
	MARKETING AND PROMOTION (1,000 JD)							
AMO; JEDCO		Total	AMO	JEDCO				
1993		324	324					
1994		351	351					
1995		386	386					
1996		449	449					
1997		470	470		operating cost			
1998		478	478		budget			
1999		0						
2000		0						

To 'Marketing and Promotion' row in Supporting table DS:1

To 'Inspection Services' row in Supporting Table DS:1

Green Box Sheet in JordanAG.xls (continued)

INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES (1,000 JD)								
Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Water and Irrigation		Total	Agricultural Roads	Dams	Irrigation Systems	Rural Electricity	Rural Electricity	
	1993	7,872	193	538	41	7,100		
	1994	8,587	173	521	793	7,100	2,603	1992
	1995	9,422	181	1,021	1,120	7,100	23,903	1992-95 cumulative
	1996	6,013	224	1,160	660	3,969		
	1997	6,905	205	1,200	1,000	4,500		
	1998	0						
	1999	0						
	2000	0						
TRAINING SERVICES (1,000 JD)								
Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Credit Corporation;		Total	ACC	MOA				
	1993	7	7					
	1994	9	9					
	1995	14	14					
	1996	20	20					
	1997	20	20					
	1998	0						
	1999	0						
	2000	0						

Green Box Sheet in JordanAG.xls (continued)

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL (1,000 JD)								
Ministry of Agriculture		Total	Plant Protection (total)	Plant Protection (op costs)	Plant protection (capital)	Veterinary Services (total)	Veterinary Services (op costs)	Veterinary Services (inspection)
	1994	1,001	254	n/a	n/a	747	n/a	50
	1995	1,001	254	n/a	n/a	747	n/a	60
	1996	1,001	254	81	173	747	685	108
	1997	1,309	307	121	186	1,002	965	150
	1998	1,712	316	144	172	1,396	999	0
	1999	0	0			0		0
	2000	0	0			0		0
EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES (1,000 JD)								
Ministry of Agriculture		Total	MOA					
	1994	209	209					
	1995	209	209					
	1996	209	209					
	1997	355	355					
	1998	389	389					
	1999	0						
	2000	0						

Green Box Sheet in JordanAG.xls (continued)

DOMESTIC FOOD AID (1,000 JD, budgetary expenditures by MOS)							
Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dept. of Supply		Total four major foods	Bread	Suagr	Rice	Powdered milk	Food subsidies (CB Bulletin)
	1990	72,000	44,400	16,800	7,200	3,600	
	1991	40,910	34,700	1,900	10	4,300	
	1992	53,300	43,300	-1,900	5,300	6,600	
	1993	51,200	43,300	-2,700	6,700	3,900	53,600
	1994	47,800	39,500	500	4,800	3,000	43,100
	1995	70,000	53,700	4,100	7,000	5,200	63,800
	1996	75,000	49,100	8,800	10,000	7,100	100,000
	1997	30,900	700	12,700	10,900	6,600	51,000
	1998	0					
	1999	0					
	2000	0					
FOOD SECURITY STOCKHOLDING (1,000 JD)							
Ministry of Industry & Trade, Dept. of Supply		Total					
	1993	0					
	1994	0					
	1995	0					
	1996	0					
	1997	0					
	1998						
	1999						
	2000						

Ad Hoc Notifications

NEW OR MODIFIED DOMESTIC SUPPORT MEASURES EXEMPT FROM REDUCTION

(Table DS:2)

Notifying Members: all Members introducing a new support measure, or making modifications to an existing measure, for which an exemption from reduction is claimed. Exemptions from domestic support reduction commitments can fall under one or more of the following three categories:

- (i) measures that have no or at most minimal trade-distorting effects or effects on production. The criteria relating to these "green box" measures are contained in Annex 2 to the Agreement on Agriculture;
- (ii) investment subsidies which are generally available to agriculture in developing country Members, agricultural input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource-poor producers in developing country Members and domestic support to producers in developing country Members to encourage diversification from growing illicit narcotic crops. The criteria relating to these "development programmes" of developing country Members are contained in Article 6:2 of the Agreement on Agriculture; and
- (iii) direct payments under production-limiting programmes. The criteria relating to these "exempt direct payments" (or "blue box" measures) are contained in Article 6:5 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

Notification frequency and format: a notification as attached should be submitted for each new or modified measure as far as practicable before such measures are adopted and in any event within 30 days of adoption.

Table DS:2 **DOMESTIC SUPPORT: name of Member**

Notification under Article 18:3 of the Agreement: New or modified domestic support measures exempt from reduction

(1) Full title of measure:

(2) Domestic legislation reference:

(3) Detailed description of measure with reference to criteria, i.e. those in:

Annex 2: Green box: (a) "general services"; (b) "public stockholding for food security purposes"; (c) "domestic food aid"; (d) "decoupled income support"; (e) "income insurance and income safety-net programmes"; (f) "payments for relief from natural disasters"; (g) "structural adjustment assistance provided through producer retirement programmes"; (h) "structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement programmes"; (i) "structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids; (j) "environmental programmes"; (k) "regional assistance programmes"; (l) "other"; **and/or**

Article 6:3: Development programmes: (a) "investment subsidies generally available to agriculture"; (b) "input subsidies generally available to low-income or resource-poor producers"; (c) "support to encourage diversification from illicit narcotic crops"; **and/or**

Article 6:5: Exempt direct payments: (a) "payments based on fixed area and yields"; (b) payments based on 85 per cent or less of the base level of production"; (c) "livestock payments made on a fixed number of head".

(4) Cost of measure:

(5) Date of entry into effect:

(6) Period of application:

(7) Products to principally benefit (if any individual product(s)):

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

(Table ER:1)

Notifying Members: any Member instituting an export prohibition or restriction covered by Article 12 of the Agreement on Agriculture (except developing country Members which are not net exporters of the product concerned).

Notification frequency and format: a notification as attached should be made as far as practicable in advance of the measure being taken.

Table ER1

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS: name of Member

Notification under Article 12 of the Agreement: Export prohibitions and restrictions

(1) Description of product:

(2) Tariff item number(s):

(3) Nature of, and justification for, measure to be introduced:

(4) Duration of application of measure:

Domestic support provisions: Total Aggregate Measurement of Support reduction commitments (Table DS:1 and the relevant Supporting Tables)

Notifying Members

All Members must notify under the domestic support heading although in the case of the least-developed country Members, the notification is not annual, but every second year. This section concentrates on Member B, the Member with a specific Total AMS reduction commitment shown in its schedule.

For Member A, see page 21.

It is assumed Member B has exempt measures under all three categories: the "green box" (Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture), developmental programmes (Article 6:2 of the Agreement) and the "blue box" category of direct payments under production-limiting programmes (Article 6:5 of the Agreement). Member B also has a Total AMS reduction commitment. All Supporting Tables must, therefore, be completed to show the calculation of the Total AMS (see attached tables). The following Members have specific domestic reduction commitments in their schedules hence their notification obligations are akin to Member B:

Australia	Iceland	Poland
Brazil	Israel	Slovak Republic
Canada	Japan	Slovenia
Colombia	Korea	South Africa
Costa Rica	Mexico	Switzerland-Liechtenstein
Cyprus	Morocco	Thailand
Czech Republic	New Zealand	Tunisia
European Communities	Norway	United States
Hungary	Papua New Guinea	Venezuela

Notification frequency and format:

All Members must notify under the domestic support heading.

Member A: See page 21.

Member B:

"For all Members with base and annual commitment levels shown in Section I of Part IV of their Schedule, a notification should be made no later than 90 days following the end of the calendar (or, marketing, fiscal, etc.) year in question. Where the notification submitted within the 90 day period is provisional, the final notification should be submitted no later than 120 days following the end of the year. A summary table (Table DS:1) and supporting tables (Supporting Tables DS:1 to DS:9) as attached should be submitted" (G/AG/2 page 11).

Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: Calendar year 1995

Current total aggregate measurement of support

Total AMS commitment level for period in question	Currency	Current total AMS
(from Section I of Part IV of the Schedule)	(from Section I of Part IV of the Schedule)	(from attached supporting tables)
1	2	3
250	\$ million	150

Supporting Table DS:1

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995
Measures exempt from the reduction commitment -- "Green Box"

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value of measure in year in question	Data sources
1	2	3	4
General services	Agricultural research: Provides research into technical issues reflecting agricultural productivity. The programmes are operated by the relevant Department and do not involve direct payments to producers.	Part of the normal budget of the Department of Agriculture which totals \$134 million	"Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture
General services	Quarantine and veterinary services: Provision of veterinary expertise and quarantine services at both the border and on-farm in the form of an eradication programme for diseased animals.	""	""
General services	Co-operative marketing programme: Provision of marketing facilities through co-operatives to provide for the accumulation of commercial quantities of goods.	""	""
Payments for relief from natural	Disaster relief: Payments to farmers (direct or in kind) to assistance in repairing	\$55 million	"Annual statements", Department of the Economy

disasters	damage from flooding and wind in Y province. The disaster was formally recognised by the government on 13 April 1995. The payments do not fully compensate for the damage.		
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Supporting Table DS:2

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - Special and Differential Treatment - "Development Programmes"

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Article 6:2	Monetary value of measure in year in question
1	2	3
Investment subsidy generally available to agriculture	Agricultural credit and loan scheme: Finance is available to all farmers in order to allow them the resources necessary in order to increase productivity.	\$ 6.8 million
Input subsidy generally available to low-income or resource poor producers	Fertiliser subsidy: The fertiliser subsidy is generally available to low-income or resource poor producers through state agencies.	\$ 2.3 million

Supporting Table DS:3

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - Direct Payments under Production-Limiting Programmes - "Exempt Direct Payments"

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Article 6:5	Monetary value of measure in year in question	Data sources
1	2	3	4
"payments based on fixed area and yields"	Set-aside: Payments made under the set-aside scheme require farmers to set-aside 8% of their arable area. For the purposes of this scheme, the relevant area is that shown to have been planted in 1993 (2.5 million hectares) and average yields for 1992-1994 are used (on average 3.8 t/ha).	\$ 6.6 million	"Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture
"livestock payments made on a fixed number of head"	Stock retention: Payments are made on a maximum of 50 head of cattle or the number farmed in 1991 - whichever is the lesser. In order to be eligible to participate in the scheme, farmers must reduce total stock numbers by at least 10% from 1991 numbers.	\$ 2.5 million	""

Supporting Table DS:4

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Calculation of the Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support (\$ million)

Description of basic products (including non-product specific AMS)	Product-specific AMS (from Supporting Tables DS:5 to DS:7 below)	Product-specific equivalent measurements of support (from Supporting Table DS:8 below)	Current Total AMS (aggregate)
1	2	3	4
Milk	80		80
Wheat	20		20
Soybeans	25		25
Pineapples	0 (de minimis)		0
Tomatoes		5	5
Non-product- specific AMS			20
TOTAL (Current Total AMS)			150

Supporting Table DS:5

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Market Price Support

Description of basic products	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	External reference price (generally from AGST/...)	Eligible production	Associated fees/levies	Total market price support
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 ((4-5*6)-7)
Milk	calendar year	intervention purchasing (partially producer funded)	\$255/t	\$200/t	2,000,000 t	\$30 million	\$80 million
Wheat	calendar year	-					-
Soybeans	calendar year	supported purchases for government stockpile	\$450/t	\$300/t	166,666 t	-	\$25 million
Pineapples	calendar year	-					-

* "Annual production statistics", Department of Statistics (column 6) and "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture (other columns).

Supporting Table DS:6

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Non-Exempt Direct Payments

Description of basic product	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	External reference price (generally from AGST/...)	Eligible production	Total price-related direct payments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ((4-5)*6)
Milk	calendar year	-				
Wheat	calendar year	deficiency payments	\$130/t	\$100/t	500,000t	\$15 million
Soybeans	calendar year	-				
Pineapples	calendar year	lump-sum payment to pineapple producers				

* "Annual production statistics", Department of Statistics (column 6) and "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture (other columns).

Supporting Table DS:7

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995
Product-Specific Aggregate Measurements of Support: Other Product-Specific Support and Total Product-Specific AMS

Description of basic product	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Other product-specific budgetary outlays	Other product specific support (include calculation details)	Associated fees/levies	Total other product-specific support
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+5-6)
Milk	calendar year	-				
Wheat	calendar year	product specific transport subsidy	\$5 million	-	-	\$5 million
Soybeans	calendar year	-				
Pineapples	calendar year	-				

(1) The total value of pineapple production in 1995 was \$80 million (source of information is "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture). Under the provisions of Article 6:4 of the Agreement on Agriculture, this falls below the de minimis level thus need not be included in the calculation of the Current Total AMS.

* "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture.

Supporting Table DS:8

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B
REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995

Product-Specific Equivalent Measurements of Support

Description of basic products	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Measure type(s)	Applied administered price	Production eligible to receive the applied administered price	Market price support budgetary outlays	Equivalent measurement of support (include calculation details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tomatoes	calendar year	peak season disposal of surpluses	-	-	\$5 million	\$5 million

* "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture.

Supporting Table DS:9

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member B**REPORTING PERIOD: calendar year 1995*****Non-Product-Specific AMS***

Measure type(s)	Calendar / marketing year beginning ...	Non-product-specific budgetary outlays	Other non-product-specific support (include calculation details)	Associated fees/levies
1	2	3	4	5
Interest rate subsidy for livestock producers	calendar year	-	\$8 million**	-
Fertiliser subsidy (specifically for large plantation owners)	calendar year	\$12 million	-	-
Total	calendar year			

* "1995 Out-goings", Department of Finance and "Estimates and expenditures", Department of Agriculture

** Livestock producers pay a fixed interest rate of 8%. The subsidy is calculated as the average difference between this rate and the market rate for the average value of loans outstanding.

Domestic Support provisions: new or modified domestic support measures exempt from reduction (Table DS:2)

Notifying Members

All Members must notify under this heading on an ad hoc basis when introducing a new support measure, or making modifications to an existing measure, for which an exemption from domestic support reduction commitments is claimed. Exemptions from domestic support reduction commitments can fall under one or more of the following three categories: the "green box" (Annex 2 to the Agreement on Agriculture; "development programmes" of developing country Members (Article 6:2 of the Agreement); and direct payments under production-limiting programmes (Article 6:5 of the Agreement).

It is assumed that a new "green box" measure (Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture) is introduced (see table attached).

Notification frequency and format:

All Members must notify under this heading on an ad hoc basis.

Member A and Member B:

"A notification ... should be submitted for each new or modified measure as far as practicable before such measures are adopted and in any event within 30 days of adoption" (G/AG/2 page 22).

Table DS:2 **DOMESTIC SUPPORT: Member A / Member B***Notification under Article 18:3 of the Agreement: New or modified domestic support measures exempt from reduction*

(1) Full title of measure: Domestic food aid entitlement for low-income families.

(2) Domestic legislation reference: Law 1995/345 of 20 April 1995

(3) Detailed description of measure with reference to criteria, i.e. those in:

Annex 2: Green box: domestic food aid; Through a system of discount cards issued to families considered to be in a low-income category, the families can purchase food directly from a government agency at a sharply reduced price. The foods include dairy products, rice, cereal products and vegetable oils. Purchases of food necessary to operate the scheme are made by the government agency at the current market price (the government agency may also import the food as necessary given the domestic/external price relationships).

(4) Cost of measure: Estimate for 1996: \$30 million

(5) Date of entry into effect: 1 January 1996

(6) Period of application: unlimited

(7) Products to principally benefit (if any individual product(s)): no individual product

Export prohibitions and restrictions (Table ER:1)

Notifying Members

All Members (except developing country Members which are not net exporters of the product concerned) must notify under this heading on an ad hoc basis when a new export prohibition or restriction is introduced (see Article 12 of the Agreement on Agriculture).

It is assumed that a new export restriction is introduced (see table attached).

Notification frequency and format:

All Members (except developing country Members which are not net exporters of the product concerned) must notify under this heading on an ad hoc basis.

Member A and Member B:

"A notification ... should be made as far as practicable in advance of the measure being taken" (G/AG/2 page 31).

Table ER:1 **EXPORT RESTRICTIONS: Member A and Member B***Notification under Article 12 of the Agreement: Export prohibitions and restrictions*

(1) Description of product: Sunflower seeds

(2) Tariff item number(s): 1206.00.00

(3) Nature of, and justification for, measure to be introduced:

Pursuant to Article XI, paragraph 2(a) of GATT 1994 and in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Agreement on Agriculture, an export quota system is being introduced in order to prevent a critical shortage in the domestic market resulting from a drought-related poor harvest of sunflower seeds. The product is of vital importance in the domestic food processing industry.

Member A/B is prepared to enter into consultation, under Article 12, paragraph 1(b) of the Agreement on Agriculture, with any Member having a substantial interest as an importer.

(4) Duration of application of measure:

The measure will run from 28 August 1995 to 31 March 1996 at which time supplies from the new season's harvest should be entering the market.

ANNEX 1 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

PRODUCT COVERAGE

1. This Agreement shall cover the following products:

- (i) HS Chapters 1 to 24 less fish and fish products, plus*
- (ii)

HS Code	2905.43	(mannitol)
HS Code	2905.44	(sorbitol)
HS Heading	33.01	(essential oils)
HS Headings	35.01 to 35.05	(albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues)
HS Code	3809.10	(finishing agents)
HS Code	3823.60	(sorbitol n.e.p.)
HS Headings	41.01 to 41.03	(hides and skins)
HS Heading	43.01	(raw furskins)
HS Headings	50.01 to 50.03	(raw silk and silk waste)
HS Headings	51.01 to 51.03	(wool and animal hair)
HS Headings	52.01 to 52.03	(raw cotton, waste and cotton carded or combed)
HS Heading	53.01	(raw flax)
HS Heading	53.02	(raw hemp)

2. The foregoing shall not limit the product coverage of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

*The product descriptions in round brackets are not necessarily exhaustive.

ANNEX 2 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

DOMESTIC SUPPORT: THE BASIS FOR EXEMPTION FROM
THE REDUCTION COMMITMENTS

1. Domestic support measures for which exemption from the reduction commitments is claimed shall meet the fundamental requirement that they have no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production. Accordingly, all measures for which exemption is claimed shall conform to the following basic criteria:

- (a) the support in question shall be provided through a publicly-funded government programme (including government revenue foregone) not involving transfers from consumers; and,
- (b) the support in question shall not have the effect of providing price support to producers;

plus policy-specific criteria and conditions as set out below.

Government Service Programmes

2. General services

Policies in this category involve expenditures (or revenue foregone) in relation to programmes which provide services or benefits to agriculture or the rural community. They shall not involve direct payments to producers or processors. Such programmes, which include but are not restricted to the following list, shall meet the general criteria in paragraph 1 above and policy-specific conditions where set out below:

- (a) research, including general research, research in connection with environmental programmes, and research programmes relating to particular products;
- (b) pest and disease control, including general and product-specific pest and disease control measures, such as early-warning systems, quarantine and eradication;
- (c) training services, including both general and specialist training facilities;
- (d) extension and advisory services, including the provision of means to facilitate the transfer of information and the results of research to producers and consumers;
- (e) inspection services, including general inspection services and the inspection of particular products for health, safety, grading or standardization purposes;
- (f) marketing and promotion services, including market information, advice and promotion relating to particular products but excluding expenditure for unspecified purposes that could be used by sellers to reduce their selling price or confer a direct economic benefit to purchasers; and
- (g) infrastructural services, including: electricity reticulation, roads and other means of transport, market and port facilities, water supply facilities, dams and drainage schemes, and infrastructural works associated with environmental

programmes. In all cases the expenditure shall be directed to the provision or construction of capital works only, and shall exclude the subsidized provision of on-farm facilities other than for the reticulation of generally available public utilities. It shall not include subsidies to inputs or operating costs, or preferential user charges.

3. Public stockholding for food security purposes³

Expenditures (or revenue foregone) in relation to the accumulation and holding of stocks of products which form an integral part of a food security programme identified in national legislation. This may include government aid to private storage of products as part of such a programme.

The volume and accumulation of such stocks shall correspond to predetermined targets related solely to food security. The process of stock accumulation and disposal shall be financially transparent. Food purchases by the government shall be made at current market prices and sales from food security stocks shall be made at no less than the current domestic market price for the product and quality in question.

4. Domestic food aid⁴

Expenditures (or revenue foregone) in relation to the provision of domestic food aid to sections of the population in need.

Eligibility to receive the food aid shall be subject to clearly-defined criteria related to nutritional objectives. Such aid shall be in the form of direct provision of food to those concerned or the provision of means to allow eligible recipients to buy food either at market or at subsidized prices. Food purchases by the government shall be made at current market prices and the financing and administration of the aid shall be transparent.

5. Direct payments to producers

Support provided through direct payments (or revenue foregone, including payments in kind) to producers for which exemption from reduction commitments is claimed shall meet the basic criteria set out in paragraph 1 above, plus specific criteria applying to individual types of direct payment as set out in paragraphs 6 through 13 below. Where exemption from reduction is claimed for any existing or new type of direct payment other than those specified in paragraphs 6 through 13, it shall conform to criteria (b) through (e) in paragraph 6, in addition to the general criteria set out in paragraph 1.

³For the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Annex, governmental stockholding programmes for food security purposes in developing countries whose operation is transparent and conducted in accordance with officially published objective criteria or guidelines shall be considered to be in conformity with the provisions of this paragraph, including programmes under which stocks of foodstuffs for food security purposes are acquired and released at administered prices, provided that the difference between the acquisition price and the external reference price is accounted for in the AMS.

^{5 & 6}For the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Annex, the provision of foodstuffs at subsidized prices with the objective of meeting food requirements of urban and rural poor in developing countries on a regular basis at reasonable prices shall be considered to be in conformity with the provisions of this paragraph.

6. Decoupled income support

- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined by clearly-defined criteria such as income, status as a producer or landowner, factor use or production level in a defined and fixed base period.
- (b) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the type or volume of production (including livestock units) undertaken by the producer in any year after the base period.
- (c) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the prices, domestic or international, applying to any production undertaken in any year after the base period.
- (d) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the factors of production employed in any year after the base period.
- (e) No production shall be required in order to receive such payments.

7. Government financial participation in income insurance and income safety-net programmes

- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined by an income loss, taking into account only income derived from agriculture, which exceeds 30 per cent of average gross income or the equivalent in net income terms (excluding any payments from the same or similar schemes) in the preceding three-year period or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period, excluding the highest and the lowest entry. Any producer meeting this condition shall be eligible to receive the payments.
- (b) The amount of such payments shall compensate for less than 70 per cent of the producer's income loss in the year the producer becomes eligible to receive this assistance.
- (c) The amount of any such payments shall relate solely to income; it shall not relate to the type or volume of production (including livestock units) undertaken by the producer; or to the prices, domestic or international, applying to such production; or to the factors of production employed.
- (d) Where a producer receives in the same year payments under this paragraph and under paragraph 8 (relief from natural disasters), the total of such payments shall be less than 100 per cent of the producer's total loss.

8. Payments (made either directly or by way of government financial participation in crop insurance schemes) for relief from natural disasters

- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall arise only following a formal recognition by government authorities that a natural or like disaster (including disease outbreaks, pest infestations, nuclear accidents, and war on the territory of the Member concerned) has occurred or is occurring; and shall be determined by a production loss which exceeds 30 per cent of the average of production in the preceding three-year period or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period, excluding the highest and the lowest entry.

- (b) Payments made following a disaster shall be applied only in respect of losses of income, livestock (including payments in connection with the veterinary treatment of animals), land or other production factors due to the natural disaster in question.
 - (c) Payments shall compensate for not more than the total cost of replacing such losses and shall not require or specify the type or quantity of future production.
 - (d) Payments made during a disaster shall not exceed the level required to prevent or alleviate further loss as defined in criterion (b) above.
 - (e) Where a producer receives in the same year payments under this paragraph and under paragraph 7 (income insurance and income safety-net programmes), the total of such payments shall be less than 100 per cent of the producer's total loss.
9. Structural adjustment assistance provided through producer retirement programmes
- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined by reference to clearly defined criteria in programmes designed to facilitate the retirement of persons engaged in marketable agricultural production, or their movement to non-agricultural activities.
 - (b) Payments shall be conditional upon the total and permanent retirement of the recipients from marketable agricultural production.
10. Structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement programmes
- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined by reference to clearly defined criteria in programmes designed to remove land or other resources, including livestock, from marketable agricultural production.
 - (b) Payments shall be conditional upon the retirement of land from marketable agricultural production for a minimum of three years, and in the case of livestock on its slaughter or definitive permanent disposal.
 - (c) Payments shall not require or specify any alternative use for such land or other resources which involves the production of marketable agricultural products.
 - (d) Payments shall not be related to either the type or quantity of production or to the prices, domestic or international, applying to production undertaken using the land or other resources remaining in production.
11. Structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids
- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined by reference to clearly-defined criteria in government programmes designed to assist the financial or physical restructuring of a producer's operations in response to objectively demonstrated structural disadvantages. Eligibility for such programmes may also be based on a clearly-defined government programme for the reprivatization of agricultural land.
 - (b) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the type or volume of production (including livestock units) undertaken by

the producer in any year after the base period other than as provided for under criterion (e) below.

- (c) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the prices, domestic or international, applying to any production undertaken in any year after the base period.
- (d) The payments shall be given only for the period of time necessary for the realization of the investment in respect of which they are provided.
- (e) The payments shall not mandate or in any way designate the agricultural products to be produced by the recipients except to require them not to produce a particular product.
- (f) The payments shall be limited to the amount required to compensate for the structural disadvantage.

12. Payments under environmental programmes

- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be determined as part of a clearly-defined government environmental or conservation programme and be dependent on the fulfilment of specific conditions under the government programme, including conditions related to production methods or inputs.
- (b) The amount of payment shall be limited to the extra costs or loss of income involved in complying with the government programme.

13. Payments under regional assistance programmes

- (a) Eligibility for such payments shall be limited to producers in disadvantaged regions. Each such region must be a clearly designated contiguous geographical area with a definable economic and administrative identity, considered as disadvantaged on the basis of neutral and objective criteria clearly spelt out in law or regulation and indicating that the region's difficulties arise out of more than temporary circumstances.
- (b) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the type or volume of production (including livestock units) undertaken by the producer in any year after the base period other than to reduce that production.
- (c) The amount of such payments in any given year shall not be related to, or based on, the prices, domestic or international, applying to any production undertaken in any year after the base period.
- (d) Payments shall be available only to producers in eligible regions, but generally available to all producers within such regions.
- (e) Where related to production factors, payments shall be made at a degressive rate above a threshold level of the factor concerned.
- (f) The payments shall be limited to the extra costs or loss of income involved in undertaking agricultural production in the prescribed area.

ANNEX 3 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

DOMESTIC SUPPORT:
CALCULATION OF AGGREGATE MEASUREMENT OF SUPPORT

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 6, an Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) shall be calculated on a product-specific basis for each basic agricultural product receiving market price support, non-exempt direct payments, or any other subsidy not exempted from the reduction commitment ("other non-exempt policies"). Support which is non-product specific shall be totalled into one non-product-specific AMS in total monetary terms.
2. Subsidies under paragraph 1 shall include both budgetary outlays and revenue foregone by governments or their agents.
3. Support at both the national and sub-national level shall be included.
4. Specific agricultural levies or fees paid by producers shall be deducted from the AMS.
5. The AMS calculated as outlined below for the base period shall constitute the base level for the implementation of the reduction commitment on domestic support.
6. For each basic agricultural product, a specific AMS shall be established, expressed in total monetary value terms.
7. The AMS shall be calculated as close as practicable to the point of first sale of the basic agricultural product concerned. Measures directed at agricultural processors shall be included to the extent that such measures benefit the producers of the basic agricultural products.
8. Market price support: market price support shall be calculated using the gap between a fixed external reference price and the applied administered price multiplied by the quantity of production eligible to receive the applied administered price. Budgetary payments made to maintain this gap, such as buying-in or storage costs, shall not be included in the AMS.
9. The fixed external reference price shall be based on the years 1986 to 1988 and shall generally be the average f.o.b. unit value for the basic agricultural product concerned in a net exporting country and the average c.i.f. unit value for the basic agricultural product concerned in a net importing country in the base period. The fixed reference price may be adjusted for quality differences as necessary.
10. Non-exempt direct payments: non-exempt direct payments which are dependent on a price gap shall be calculated either using the gap between the fixed reference price and the applied administered price multiplied by the quantity of production eligible to receive the administered price, or using budgetary outlays.
11. The fixed reference price shall be based on the years 1986 to 1988 and shall generally be the actual price used for determining payment rates.
12. Non-exempt direct payments which are based on factors other than price shall be measured using budgetary outlays.

13. Other non-exempt measures, including input subsidies and other measures such as marketing-cost reduction measures: the value of such measures shall be measured using government budgetary outlays or, where the use of budgetary outlays does not reflect the full extent of the subsidy concerned, the basis for calculating the subsidy shall be the gap between the price of the subsidized good or service and a representative market price for a similar good or service multiplied by the quantity of the good or service.

ANNEX 4 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

DOMESTIC SUPPORT:
CALCULATION OF EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENT OF SUPPORT

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 6, equivalent measurements of support shall be calculated in respect of all basic agricultural products where market price support as defined in Annex 3 exists but for which calculation of this component of the AMS is not practicable. For such products the base level for implementation of the domestic support reduction commitments shall consist of a market price support component expressed in terms of equivalent measurements of support under paragraph 2 below, as well as any non-exempt direct payments and other non-exempt support, which shall be evaluated as provided for under paragraph 3 below. Support at both national and sub-national level shall be included.
2. The equivalent measurements of support provided for in paragraph 1 shall be calculated on a product-specific basis for all basic agricultural products as close as practicable to the point of first sale receiving market price support and for which the calculation of the market price support component of the AMS is not practicable. For those basic agricultural products, equivalent measurements of market price support shall be made using the applied administered price and the quantity of production eligible to receive that price or, where this is not practicable, on budgetary outlays used to maintain the producer price.
3. Where basic agricultural products falling under paragraph 1 are the subject of non-exempt direct payments or any other product-specific subsidy not exempted from the reduction commitment, the basis for equivalent measurements of support concerning these measures shall be calculations as for the corresponding AMS components (specified in paragraphs 10 through 13 of Annex 3).
4. Equivalent measurements of support shall be calculated on the amount of subsidy as close as practicable to the point of first sale of the basic agricultural product concerned. Measures directed at agricultural processors shall be included to the extent that such measures benefit the producers of the basic agricultural products. Specific agricultural levies or fees paid by producers shall reduce the equivalent measurements of support by a corresponding amount.

Attachment 13: Electronic Document— DeterminingRegulatedPests-7-11.xls

Attachment 14: Electronic Document—Import Requirements-Animals-Adjusted Formula.xls

Attachment 15: ImportProcessAnimals.ppt

Attachment 16a: Instructions for Importing Live Poultry

Date Issued:

Date Effective:

Instruction PC-Live Birds No. (2000-1)
Instruction on Permitted Countries/Zones of Origin for Imported Live Birds
(excluding day-old chicks)

It is hereby declared that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is free from highly pathogenic avian influenza. Therefore, imports of live poultry and wild birds are prohibited from any country that is known to have highly pathogenic avian influenza. However, if a country is known to have a zone free from highly pathogenic avian influenza, imports shall be permitted from that zone only.

The Director of the Department of Veterinary Services has determined, according to Article __ of the Veterinary Quarantine Regulation of 2001, that the following countries are free from highly pathogenic avian influenza:

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman
Telephone: 962-6-568-6151
Fax: 962-6-xxx xxxx



Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Denmark
Egypt
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
India
Israel
Libya
Mongolia
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Romania
Russia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman
Telephone: 962-6-568-6151
Fax: 962-6-xxx xxxx



Further, the Director of the Veterinary Services has determined that the following countries have a zone free of highly pathogenic avian influenza:

Italy (NEED TO SPECIFY THE ZONES)

IMPORTANT: Live poultry, love birds, wild birds and birds for zoological gardens from countries not listed above shall not be permitted entry into the Kingdom.

Date Issued:
Date Effective:

Instruction No. ()
Documentation and Health Conditions Required for Imported Live Poultry and Love
Birds (excluding wild birds and day-old chicks)

Section 1: Definitions

OIE: International Office of Epizootics
Establishments:
Veterinary Authority:

Section 2: Permitted Countries of Origin

Imports of live birds are permitted only from those countries identified in the *Instruction on Permitted Countries/Zones-Live Birds* in effect on the day the live birds reach the Kingdom's official entry points for live birds.

Section 3: Required Documents

All consignments of imported live poultry and wild birds must be accompanied by:

- d) A veterinary health certificate containing all of the information in the International Office of Epizootics model certificate for birds (see attached example).
- e) Additional certification specified in Section 2 below attached to the veterinary health certificate (see attached example).
- f) A certificate of origin specifying the area and country of origin.
- g) A valid import license (obtained from _____).

Section 4: Required Certification

1. The birds showed no clinical sign of the following diseases on the day of shipment:

For all birds:

Highly pathogenic avian influenza
Newcastle disease
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
Avian tuberculosis
Fowl cholera
Fowl pox
Fowl typhoid
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro)
Pullorum disease

For chickens only:

Avian infectious bronchitis
Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
Marek's disease

For turkeys only:

Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)

For birds of the *Psittacidae* family only:

Avian chlamydiosis

For ducks only:

Duck virus enteritis
Duck virus hepatitis

2. Additional Health Certification***Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)***For domestic birds

Either:

- 1) The birds were kept in a country free of HPAI since they were hatched or for at least the past 21 days; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against HPAI; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against HPAI using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the OIE Manual (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Or:

- 1) Come from an establishment which is regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority; AND
- 2) come from an establishment free from HPAI and not situated in an HPAI infected zone; OR
- 3) were kept in a quarantine station since they were hatched or for the 21 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for HPAI with negative results; AND
- 4) have not been vaccinated against HPAI; OR
- 5) were vaccinated against HPAI using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the OIE Manual (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Newcastle disease (ND)**For domestic birds**

Either:

- 1) The birds were kept in a country free of ND since they were hatched or for at least the past 21 days; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against ND; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against ND using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the OIE Manual (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Or:

- 1) Come from an establishment which is regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority; AND
- 2) come from an establishment free from ND and not situated in an ND infected zone; OR
- 3) were kept in a quarantine station since they were hatched or for the 21 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for ND with negative results; AND
- 4) have not been vaccinated against ND; OR
- 5) were vaccinated against ND using a vaccine complying with the standards described in the OIE Manual (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Avian infectious bronchitis**For chickens only**

- 1) Come from *establishments* which are recognised as being free from avian infectious bronchitis, based on the results of serological tests; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against avian infectious bronchitis; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against avian infectious bronchitis (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Fowl typhoid and Pullorum disease**For domestic birds**

- 1) Come from *establishments* which are recognised as being free from fowl typhoid and pullorum disease; AND

- 2) have been subjected to a diagnostic test for fowl typhoid and pullorum disease with negative results; AND
- 3) were kept in a *quarantine station* for not less than 21 days prior to shipment.

Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum)

For chickens and turkeys

- 1) Come from an *establishment* free from avian mycoplasmosis; AND
- 2) were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 28 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for avian mycoplasmosis with negative results, on two occasions, at the beginning and at the end of the 28-day period.

Avian Chlamydiosis

For birds of the *Psittacidae* family

- 1) were kept under veterinary supervision for the 45 days prior to shipment and were treated against avian chlamydiosis using chlortetracycline.

Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)

For chickens

- 1) Come from *establishments* which are recognised as being free from ILT, based on the results of serological tests; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against ILT; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against ILT (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Avian Tuberculosis

For domestic birds

- 1) Come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority* and which are recognised as being free from avian tuberculosis.

Fowl Cholera (FC)

For domestic birds

- 1) Come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the

Veterinary Authority and which are recognized as being free from FC; AND

- 2) have not been vaccinated against FC; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against FC (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Marek's Disease

For chickens

- 1) Come from an *establishment* which is regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against MD and come from an *establishment* which has been free from MD for at least the past 2 years; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against MD (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro disease)

For domestic birds

- 1) Come from an *establishment* which is regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*; AND
- 2) have not been vaccinated against infectious bursal disease and come from an *establishment* free from infectious bursal disease as demonstrated by the AGP test; OR
- 3) were vaccinated against infectious bursal disease (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination must be stated in the certificate).

Fowl Pox

Information needed

Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium

For breeding birds

- 1) come from an *establishment* which has been regularly monitored for the presence of *Salmonella* in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.4.1. of the International Animal Health Code of 2000 (see Article 3.4.1.9.); AND
- 2) come from a *flock of birds* within the *establishment* in which no evidence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* has been detected and have had no contact with birds or other material from poultry flocks which do not comply with this standard; AND

- 3) come from an *establishment* which complies with the hygiene and disease security procedures referred to in Appendix 3.4.1. of the International Animal Health Code of 2000.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Country: _____

Additional Health Certification Requirements

Country: Jordan

Imported Live Chickens

Effective: June 1, 2001

Number: _____

Exporter: _____

Importer: _____

Type and number of birds: _____

Addendum to Animal Health Certificate

Disease	HPAI	ND	AIB	FT	AT B
Instructions: Verify conditions indicated by 'X' for each disease. If two choices are available, circle the one that applies. If the country is officially free of the disease, write "Free" in this row. Complete the certification by entering your (Certifying Official's) initials in this row for each disease (column).					
Birds kept since hatching or for at least past 21 days in country free of Or Zone of origin free of and establishment of origin regularly inspected and free of	X or X	X or X			
Establishment of origin regularly inspected/monitored					X
Establishment recognized as free of					X
Establishment free of based on serological tests			X		
Establishment free of and birds subjected to diagnostic test with negative results (Test)				X	
Establishment of origin free of for at least past 2 years and birds have not been vaccinated or Birds were vaccinated against*					
Establishment of origin free of as demonstrated by the AGP test and birds not vaccinated or Birds were vaccinated against*					
Quarantine (days)	X (21)	X (21)		X (21)	
Diagnostic tests in quarantine with negative results (tests, frequency)	X (1)	X (1)			
No evidence of disease in establishment					
No contact with other animals not of same health status					
Establishment complies with OIE hygiene and disease security procedures					
Birds were not vaccinated against or Birds were vaccinated against using a vaccine complying with OIE standards*	X or X	X or X			
Birds were not vaccinated against or Birds were vaccinated against*			X or X		

Current Health Requirements for Live Chickens

Disease	HPAI	ND	AIB	FT	PD
Instructions: Verify conditions indicated by 'X' for each disease. If two choices are available, circle the one that applies. If the country is officially free of the disease, write "Free" in this row. Complete the certification by entering your (Certifying Official's) initials in this row for each disease (column).					
Birds kept since hatching or for at least past 21 days in country free of Or Zone of origin free of and establishment of origin regularly inspected and free of					
Establishment of origin regularly inspected/monitored					
Establishment recognized as free of					
Establishment free of based on serological tests					
Establishment free of and birds subjected to diagnostic test with negative results (Test)					
Establishment of origin free of for at least past 2 years and birds have not been vaccinated or Birds were vaccinated against*					
Establishment of origin free of as demonstrated by the AGP test and birds not vaccinated					

or Birds were vaccinated against*					
Quarantine (days)					
Diagnostic tests in quarantine with negative results (tests, frequency)					
No evidence of disease in establishment					
No contact with other animals not of same health status					
Establishment complies with OIE hygiene and disease security procedures					
Birds were not vaccinated against or Birds were vaccinated against using a vaccine complying with OIE standards*					
Birds were not vaccinated against or Birds were vaccinated against*					

Attachment 16b: Evaluation of a Veterinary Service

Basic Principles

The quality of the *Veterinary Services* depends on a set of factors, which include fundamental **principles of an ethical, organisational and technical nature**.

Each OIE member has the right to undertake, or request another country to undertake, an evaluation of its *Veterinary Services* where the initiating Member Country is an **actual or a prospective importer or exporter of commodities** and where **the evaluation is a component of a risk analysis process** which is to be used to determine or review sanitary measures which apply to such trade. (Article 1.3.3.3. of Code)

The evaluation should be based on OIE guidelines.

Procedures (Article 1.3.3.4. of the Code)

A country that intends to conduct an evaluation of another country's Veterinary Services shall give them **notice in writing**. This notice should **define the purpose of the evaluation and details of the information required**.

On receipt of a formal request for information to enable an evaluation of its Veterinary Services by another Member Country, and following **bilateral agreement of the evaluation process and criteria**, a Member Country should expeditiously **provide the other country with meaningful and accurate information** of the type requested.

The evaluation process should **take into account the fundamental principles** and other factors of quality (below).

The **outcome of the evaluation** conducted by a Member Country should be provided to the other country in writing as soon as possible, and in any case **within 4 months of receipt of the relevant information**. The evaluation report should **detail any findings which affect trade prospects**. The Member Country that conducts the evaluation should **clarify in detail any points of the evaluation on request**.

In the **event of a dispute** between two Member Countries over the conduct or the conclusions of the evaluation of the Veterinary Services, the matter should be dealt with having regard to the procedures set out in the Code (Article 1.3.1.4).

Fundamental principles of quality

The *Veterinary Services* shall comply with the following principles to ensure the quality of their activities:

1. Professional judgement

The officials of *Veterinary Services* should have the relevant qualifications, scientific expertise and experience to give them the competence to make sound

professional judgements.

2. Independence

Care shall be taken to ensure that *Veterinary Services*' staff are free from any commercial, financial, hierarchical, political or other pressures which might affect their judgement or decisions.

3. Impartiality

The *Veterinary Services* shall be impartial. In particular, all the parties affected by their activities have a right to expect their services to be delivered under reasonable and non-discriminatory conditions.

4. Integrity

The *Veterinary Services* shall guarantee that the work of each of their officials is of a consistently high level of integrity. Any fraud, corruption or falsification shall be identified and corrected.

5. Objectivity

The *Veterinary Services* shall at all times act in an objective, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.

6. General organisation

The *Veterinary Services* must be able to demonstrate by means of an appropriate legislation and organisation that they are in a position to have control of the establishment and application of animal health measures, and of international veterinary certification activities. In particular, they shall define and document the responsibilities and structure of the organisations in charge of the animal identification system, control of animal movements, animal disease control and reporting systems, epidemiological surveillance and communication of epidemiological information.

A similar demonstration should be made by *Veterinary Services* when they are in charge of veterinary public health activities

The *Veterinary Services* shall have at their disposal effective systems for animal disease surveillance and for *notification* of disease problems wherever they occur, in accordance with the provisions of the *Code*. Adequate coverage of animal populations should also be demonstrated. They shall at all times endeavour to improve their performance in terms of animal health information systems and animal disease control.

The *Veterinary Services* shall define and document the responsibilities and structure of the organisation (in particular the chain of command) in charge of issuing *international veterinary certificates*.

Each position within the *Veterinary Services* which has an impact on their quality shall be described. These job descriptions shall include the requirements for education, training, technical knowledge and experience.

7. Quality policy

The *Veterinary Services* shall define and document their policy and objectives for, and commitment to, quality, and shall ensure that this policy is understood, implemented and maintained at all levels in the organisation. Where conditions allow, they may implement a quality system corresponding to their areas of activity and appropriate for the type, range and volume of work that they have to perform. The guidelines for the quality and evaluation of *Veterinary Services* propose a suitable reference system, which should be used if a Member Country choose to adopt a quality system.

8. Procedures and standards

The *Veterinary Services* shall develop and document appropriate procedures and standards for the implementation and management of animal health measures and international veterinary certification activities. These procedures and standards may for example relate to:

- programming and management of activities, including international veterinary certification activities;
- prevention and control of disease *outbreaks*;
- epidemiological surveillance and zoning;
- inspection and sampling techniques;
- diagnostic tests for animal diseases;
- preparation, production and control of biological products for use in the diagnosis or prevention of diseases;
- *disinfection* and *disinsectisation*;
- treatments intended to destroy, if appropriate, pathogens in animal products.

Inasmuch as the OIE has adopted standards on these matters, the *Veterinary Services* shall comply with these standards when applying animal health measures and when issuing *international veterinary certificates*.

9. Information, complaints and appeals

The *Veterinary Administration* shall undertake to reply to legitimate requests from *Veterinary Administrations* of other Member Countries or any other authority, in particular ensuring that any requests for information, complaints or appeals that they may present are dealt with in a timely manner.

A record shall be maintained of all complaints and appeals and of the relevant action taken by the *Veterinary Services*.

10. Documentation

The *Veterinary Services* shall have at their disposal a reliable and up to date documentation system suited to their activities.

11. Self-evaluation

The *Veterinary Services* should undertake periodical self-evaluation especially by documenting achievements against goals, and demonstrating the efficiency of their organisational components and resource adequacy.

A Member Country can request the Director General of the OIE to arrange for an expert or experts to assist in the process.

12. Communication

Veterinary Services should have effective internal and external systems of communication covering administrative and technical staff levels and parties affected by their activities.

Attachment 16c: Possible Effectiveness Indicators for a Veterinary Service

1. Is the country a member of the OIE? If so, does it fulfill its reporting requirements?
2. Are List A diseases notifiable in national legislation? In practice?
3. Are List B diseases notifiable in national legislation? In practice?
4. Does the country implement a stamping-out policy? If so, for what diseases?
5. Does the country implement a modified stamping-out policy? If so, for what diseases?
6. Does the country have at least one internationally or official nationally accredited veterinary laboratory?
7. What are the means of controlling outbreaks of List A diseases?
8. What are the means of controlling outbreaks of List B diseases?
9. What serological surveys have been completed in the last 5 years?
10. What is the legislation or regulations governing animal quarantine, domestic animal disease control, etc.?
11. How many veterinarians are employed by the federal and/or state governments?
12. What are the minimum qualifications for employees in quarantines?

Attachment 17: Memorandum to the WTO Implementation Committee

DATE: 1 June 2000

TO: Mr. Ibrahim Abu Eiteleh, Assistant Secretary General
Dr. Mahmoud Nejdawi, Administrator, Planning and Development
Dr. Talat Zandaki, Assistant Administrator, Planning and Development
Mr. Jihad Abu Mushref, Administrator, International Cooperation
Mr. Majed Zakaria, Director, International Trade and Studies Division

FROM: Kim C. Hjort

SUBJECT: Letter on AMO fees

I understand that the Committee is drafting a letter from the Minister to the Director-General of AMO requesting immediate reduction in fees on imported agricultural products. I think this letter should go further, also addressing the national treatment issue. And, the letter should be sent to all AMO Board members and a special meeting of the Board be called by the Minister to discuss the issues.

AMO is in violation of WTO principles in two areas:

1. Charging fees in excess of the cost of service rendered; and
2. Imposing fees on imported goods that are not imposed on like domestic products (national treatment).

The second issue is really the most important. Jordan may not charge inspection fees on imported goods unless domestic products pay the same fees. We all know that there are no fees paid by farmers for inspection of products in the markets for compliance with technical regulations (i.e., mandatory specifications). When such a fee is imposed on imported goods, it raises the cost of importing and gives domestic goods a price advantage. This is not GATT-legal.

In addition, all imported agricultural products are charged this fee. However, there are no technical standards for many imported products. How can AMO charge and collect a fee to ensure compliance with standards that do not exist? Therefore, not only is there a national treatment problem, there is a tax on some imported products (those without technical standards) that is in violation of Jordan's WTO commitments since Jordan committed to charging only customs duties on imported goods, not customs duties and additional taxes.

The point that needs to be made to the AMO Board is that if AMO continues to charge and collect fees on imported agricultural products for which there are technical standards, it must also charge and collect the same fees on domestic agricultural products with technical standards. This means that fresh fruits, vegetables, cereals,

pulses, etc. that enter a wholesale market must be charged JD 1/ton if there is a national technical standard for the product. Likewise, meat and other animal products (e.g., skins) sold in the markets at slaughter houses must be charged JD5/ton or, based on the new decision that live animals are meat (!), each farmer delivering livestock for slaughter must pay JD5 per head.

Once the process of inspecting domestic products for compliance with technical standards is in place, then the issue of cost of service rendered arises. At this point it is then necessary to reduce the inspection fees. For all products except eggs, the fee cannot exceed 125 fils/ton; for eggs the fee cannot exceed 8 fils per 1,000 eggs.

Another question arises at this point—are AMO officials qualified to inspect the products? Clearly they cannot verify pesticide residue by visual inspection. Can they determine what grade a truckload of cabbages falls into? What about livestock products? The standard specification for chicken meat says that a veterinarian must confirm that the chicken is free from contamination and good for human consumption. That cannot be done by visual inspection, even by a veterinarian. Therefore, it is not even clear that a service is being rendered.

In summary, what needs to be pointed out is:

1. National treatment requires that imported goods be treated the same as domestic goods.
2. If domestic goods are not inspected for compliance with technical standards, imported goods may not be inspected. If imported goods are not inspected, no fee can be charged.
3. If domestic goods are inspected for compliance with technical standards, imported goods may be inspected but only for products with technical standards.
4. Imported goods that are legally inspected may be charged a fee but the fees charged for the inspection cannot exceed the cost of the service rendered.
5. If there is in fact a service rendered, the current fees must be reduced significantly to reflect the cost of the service.

cc: Rand Hannun, Legal Advisor, IBLA
 Brian O'Shea, Acting Leader, Policy Implementation Component, AMIR

Attachment 17: Decision Memorandum

DATE: 16 July 2000

TO: H.E. Dr. Mohammed Halaiqah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs
H.E. Mr. Zuheir Zannuneh, Minister of Agriculture

FROM: Kim C. Hjort, Ph.D., WTO Agriculture and SPS Expert, Consultant to AMIR/USAID Program

SUBJECT: Resolution of the Agricultural Marketing Organization Problem

Review of the operations and legal mandate of the Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO) has led to the conclusion that many of the Organization's goals and means of achieving its goals violate WTO principles (see the attached Background report). Those functions that do not violate WTO principles conflict with authority either already granted to other government entities or soon to be granted to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Ministry of Health under new laws. And, a recent AMO directive requiring importers to pay an inspection fee of JD5/head for live animals has brought to light three serious violations of the Government's commitments to the WTO. The violations are:

- Lack of national treatment for agricultural product imports;
- Imposition of an import tax on some agricultural products; and
- Charging fees in excess of the cost of the service rendered (if in fact a service is being rendered).

These violations could easily be brought before the WTO, leading Jordan into a dispute with its WTO trading partners.

Immediate resolution of the "AMO problem" is needed to safeguard Jordan's reputation with WTO member countries and fulfill the terms of its accession agreement. There are seven possible remedies to the problem, which are presented in order of preference.

1. Abolish AMO: The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has drafted a law to abolish AMO and move its agricultural marketing functions to the Ministry. This draft law should be resubmitted to the Cabinet for its consideration and submission to the Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

2. Issue a Cabinet Decree Limiting AMO's Functions: This second best option should immediately prohibit the collection of inspection fees on imported agricultural products and rescind AMO's roles in import and export planning, and in establishing technical specifications for commodities and agricultural packaging. This will address the immediate concerns associated with accession commitments. However, it will leave a large staff to work on what appears to me to be misdirected agricultural marketing functions (see the Background report for suggestions on refocusing agricultural marketing work).

3. Issue a Decree Abolishing the Inspection Fee on Imported Products: This option will relieve the Government of the most pressing WTO violations. However, it only postpones the inevitable rescinding of AMO's WTO-incompatible functions or abolishment of the Organization.

4. Convene an AMO Council Meeting to Approve MOA Draft Law: If it is likely that the draft law to abolish AMO will meet with resistance in the Cabinet, it may be necessary to take the draft to the AMO Council for their approval. If the Council recommends and approves abolishing its own Organization, the Cabinet is not likely to recommend otherwise.

5. Convene an AMO Council Meeting to Draft New AMO Law: If the abolishment of AMO is politically sensitive, then it is probably necessary to educate the AMO Council about WTO principles and point out the violations in the AMO mandate. Once the issues are understood, the Council can draft a new law that either abolishes AMO or changes its functions to be compatible with WTO commitments and principles. In addition, the new law can strengthen AMO's effectiveness by emphasizing the provision of timely information and analysis that helps farmers and exporters make production and marketing decisions.

6. Issue a Decree Reducing AMO Fees to Actual Costs: If it is not possible to abolish AMO, change its law, or rescind non-WTO compatible functions, it should be possible to at least reduce the fees being collected for inspection services. According to a 1999 study, fees should not exceed 124 fils/ton for plant and animal products excluding eggs. The inspection fee for eggs should be 8 fils per 1,000. Obviously, this will not address the violation of national treatment and therefore this option should be used in conjunction with option 7.

7. Issue a Decree Requiring Payment of Domestic Inspection Fees: In order for AMO to continue to impose inspection fees on imported agricultural products, it must also inspect domestic products and charge domestic producers the same fees. Clearly this is the worst possible option because of the cost it imposes on production within the country.

Attachment: Background Paper on the AMO Problem

cc: Brian O'Shea, Leader, Policy Component, AMIR/USAID Program
 Steve Wade, Chief of Party, AMIR/USAID Program
 Ibrahim Abu Etieleh, Assistant Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture
 Rand Hannun, Legal Advisor, International Business Law Associates,
 Consultant to AMIR/USAID Program

Background Paper on the AMO Problem

Prepared by Kim C. Hjort, Ph.D.
Consultant to AMIR/USAID Program

Introduction

During the drafting of the new agriculture law last year, the law establishing the Agricultural

Marketing Organization (AMO) was reviewed for its compliance with GATT principles and more specifically with the Agriculture and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures Agreements of the WTO. From that review it is clear that: 1) the bulk of AMO's tasks violate WTO principles; 2) that the new agriculture, standards and metrology, and food laws would deprive AMO of most of its authority; and 3) the remaining agricultural marketing functions could easily be handled by 5-6 staff members at the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Therefore, abolishment of AMO was recommended.

At a subsequent WTO-accession meeting, a verbal commitment was made to the Working Party that AMO would be abolished. A directive was given to staff at the MOA to draft a law to abolish AMO and move its marketing functions elsewhere. The draft law was submitted to the Cabinet for consideration in March 2000. Shortly thereafter, AMO submitted a draft law changing its functions. For reasons that I am not familiar with, the Cabinet considered neither of these drafts. Therefore, AMO continues to undertake actions that violate WTO principles and its most recent action regarding charging inspection fees on imported live animals could easily attract the attention and displeasure of WTO trading partners like Australia. With the new government now in place, it is time to resolve the "AMO problem."

Violations of WTO Principles

Law No. 15 for 1987 Amended by Law No. 40 for 1988 known as the Law of the Agricultural Marketing Organization creates the organization and identifies its aim as developing agricultural marketing in the Kingdom and abroad. The means by which AMO is to realize its goals are summarized in the following table and the issue or problem that arises from each is identified.

No.	Mandate	Problem or issue
1	Carrying out marketing studies and research to organize and develop the domestic and international marketing process and provide information to the private and public sectors.	Not incompatible with WTO principles. This is an important government function that can be done by MOA pursuant to Article 3 of the Agriculture Law of the Year 2000.

No.	Mandate	Problem or issue
2	Drawing up plans relating to export and import of agricultural products and control of their execution.	Violates free trade principles
3	Determination of the kinds and quantities of agricultural products that may be exported or imported and the dates of such.	Violates free trade principles.
4	Drawing up the specifications for exported or imported agricultural products or those offered for sale in local markets and ensuring compliance with those specifications.	The new Standards and Metrology Law has superceded some of this authority, and the remaining authority will be superceded by the Agriculture and Food laws. MOA has sole authority to establish health specifications for agricultural products and is mandated to ensure compliance with health and technical specifications. MOH has sole authority for health specifications for food and is mandated to ensure compliance with health and technical specifications for food. In addition, the Jordan Institute of Standards and Metrology is responsible for food standards.
5	Drawing up specifications for agricultural product packages and ensuring compliance with those specifications.	See immediately above. Compliance with these types of technical requirements is the jurisdiction of MOA.
6	Participation in economic and technical studies for agricultural production and foodstuff industries.	Not incompatible with WTO principles. This is an important government function that can be done by MOA pursuant to Article 3 of the Agriculture Law of the Year 2000.
7	Participation in determining agricultural product prices.	Jordan has a free market for all agricultural product prices and therefore no government entity should be charged with this authority.
8	Issuance of the requirements necessary for obtaining import, export or re-export licenses for agricultural products, issuance of marketing certificates and collection of fees under the regulations issued under the present law.	MOA will be designated the line authority for import and export licenses under the newly passed Import and Export Law. Therefore, AMO will no longer do this. In addition, as far as anyone is able to tell, AMO does not issue marketing certificates at this time. There is no reason to expect that marketing certificates will be needed in the future and therefore there is no reason for any entity to be charged with this authority.
9	Encouraging foundation of councils specialized in marketing agricultural products and contributing to advertising and promotion thereof.	Probably not incompatible with WTO principles. Compatibility depends on whether contributions for promotion have a price effect on agricultural products that violates provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture.

No.	Mandate	Problem or issue
10	Supervision over, control and organization of marketing activities in places of collection, storage and sale of agricultural products.	The municipalities control and organize wholesale markets within their boundaries and MOA controls and organizes those markets that are outside municipality borders. In addition, local law governs licensing or registration of market traders, not AMO law. AMO collects some market information but the same information is available from central market authorities so there is no value-added by AMO activities in markets.

Only Agricultural Marketing Studies and Promotion Activities are Legal

Those AMO functions that do not violate WTO principles or will not explicitly be superseded by new and pending laws are numbers (1), (6) and perhaps (9). These functions can be grouped under the classification "agricultural marketing" and be handled by a single unit within the Planning and Development Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture. Such a unit could be called the "Agricultural Marketing and Export Promotion Directorate."

The functions of the new unit should include the tasks in (1) and (6) above and be explicitly focused on provision of information that enables agricultural producers to respond to economic signals. Provision of market related information like prices and market arrivals gives farmers an indication of consumer demand and enables them to evaluate relative prices. Exporters of agricultural products need similar information to help them maximize earnings from exports, ultimately improving farm income. These important needs should define the functions of the Agricultural Marketing and Export Promotion Directorate as:

- 1) Providing agricultural producers and other interested individuals with information that facilitates their decision making with regard to agricultural marketing including:
 - a) Conducting foreign market access and market opportunity studies to identify agricultural products that can be exported from Jordan;
 - b) Collecting statistics relating to wholesale market arrivals and sales and market prices, analyzing commodity price trends, and publishing such promptly to enable producers to make efficient production decisions;
 - c) Conducting studies assessing domestic marketing efficiency and making recommendations for capital improvements to aid movement of agricultural products to domestic and international markets; and
 - d) Assessing changes in consumer demand for agricultural products using statistics from wholesale markets and other information such as household consumption surveys and publishing the results of such analysis.
- 2) Promoting the sale of Jordanian agricultural products abroad by:
 - a) Participating in international trade fairs;
 - b) Advising exporters on export opportunities, procedures, and certification needs in major importing countries; and

- c) Providing foreign countries with information on Jordanian agricultural products, including quality factors (e.g., grades) and seasonal availability.

Note that these two functions can be distributed between MOA and the Jordan Export Development Corporation (JEDCO) with MOA absorbing the analysis functions and JEDCO taking care of export promotion activities.

Violations That Could Initiate WTO Action

A recent directive requiring importers to pay an inspection fee of JD5 per head on each imported live animal has brought to light three serious violations of WTO rules. According to AMO, the fees on imported agricultural products are for inspection of the products to ensure compliance with technical specifications. This leads to the following problems:

- a) Charging inspection fees on imported goods that are not imposed on like products is a violation of national treatment.
- b) Imposing inspection fees on imported goods that have no technical specifications is equivalent to charging a tax on imports and is contrary to Jordan's WTO accession terms.
- c) Fees charged on imported goods must not exceed the cost of services rendered but AMO's fees exceed costs by 6 to 40 times.

In addition, it is not clear a service is being provided because AMO inspectors may not be qualified to inspect goods for technical specifications.

National Treatment

Jordan may not charge inspection fees on imported goods unless domestic products are also inspected and subject to the same fees. There are no fees paid by farmers for inspection of domestic products for compliance with technical specifications such as voluntary or mandatory standards. Therefore, when such a fee is imposed on imported goods, it raises the cost of importing and gives domestic goods a price advantage. This is not GATT-legal.

An inspection fee may be charged on imported goods if like domestic products are also charged the same fee. This means that every farmer that produces fruit, vegetables, pulses, grains, live animals (meat), eggs, milk and some processed products must pay AMO an inspection fee. Needless to say, such an action would be extremely unpopular with farmers and an unnecessary burden.

An Import Tax

All imported agricultural products are charged an inspection fee. However, there are no technical standards for many imported products. AMO cannot charge and collect a fee to ensure compliance with standards that do not exist. Therefore, by charging this "fee," Jordan is taxing imports of those goods that do not have mandatory technical standards. This violates WTO commitments since Jordan committed to charging only customs duties on imported goods, not customs duties and additional taxes.

Fees Above Actual Cost

The fees imposed on imported agricultural products are JD5 per ton of dried or preserved fruits and vegetables and for animal products excluding eggs, JD1 per ton for fresh produce, cereals, pulses and other crops, and 5 fils/100 table eggs. Based on these fees, an importer bringing 200 tons of beef into Jordan is currently paying JD 1,000 on a 200-ton consignment. Likewise, an importer bringing in a 10,000-ton shipment of wheat is charged JD 10,000 in inspection fees.

In 1999, a study conducted by AI Jidara was commissioned by AMIR to review Jordan's international trade related fees for conformity with WTO regulations. In the report summarizing the findings, the actual cost incurred by AMO for inspecting agricultural products was reported as 124 fils per ton of agricultural products and 8 fils per 1,000 eggs. This means that the importer bringing in a 200-ton consignment of beef should only be paying JD 24.80 in inspection fees. Likewise, the wheat importer should only pay JD 1,240. The meat importer is paying fees 40 times higher than he should and the wheat importers' burden is 8 times what it should be. Obviously, these costs get passed on to Jordan's consumers through higher prices for imported foods.

Are Inspectors Qualified?

The current standards for agricultural products include variables such as shape, color, smell, grade and pesticide residue limits. Can AMO inspectors determine what grade a truckload of cabbages falls into by a visual inspection? Pesticide residue limits can only be tested through sampling and laboratory analysis. Are AMO inspectors doing this? How is compliance with technical standards for livestock products determined? The standard specification for chicken meat says that a veterinarian must confirm that the chicken is free from contamination and good for human consumption. That cannot be done by visual inspection, even by a veterinarian.

If the AMO inspectors are not capable of verifying that imported agricultural products conform to technical specifications, then no service is being rendered. In fact, a disservice is being rendered because the process adds a financial and time burden to the importing process. These costs and the consequences of slow release of import consignments ultimately fall on Jordan's consumers. They clearly lose from this "marketing" policy.

Summary of the AMO Problem

The Agricultural Marketing Organization's legal foundation and mandate either violates WTO principles or will be superseded by authority granted to other Government entities under new laws designed to ensure compliance with WTO agreements. Some current activities of AMO discriminate against imported agricultural products, providing like domestic products with a price advantage that is not legal under WTO disciplines. Jordan's reputation with WTO member countries is at stake because of these current actions. Since the bulk of AMO's functions are

problematic, the Organization should be abolished with its legitimate agricultural marketing and export promotion functions reassigned to other Government entities. This will ensure that Jordan is fulfilling its commitments to the WTO.

cc: Brian O'Shea, Leader, Policy Component, AMIR/USAID Program
Steve Wade, Chief of Party, AMIR/USAID Program
Ibrahim Abu Etieleh, Assistant Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture
Rand Hannun, Legal Advisor, International Business Law Associates,
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Regulation No. () for the Year 2000

Attachment 18a: Import and Export Regulation

(as being discussed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade)

Article 1:

This Regulation shall be named (Import and Export Regulation for the Year 2000) and shall come into force thirty days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2:

The following terms and phrases, wherever mentioned in the provisions of this Regulation, shall have the meanings designated hereunder, unless otherwise indicated by context :-

Minister : Minister of Industry and Trade

Line Authority: Ministry of Industry and Trade, or any ministry, department, corporation or any other official authority, having authority in accordance with its special legislation to approve the importation or exportation of a certain good, which is designated by the Minister as one authority in accordance instructions issued therefrom and published in the Official Gazette.

Good : Any substance or natural, animal, agricultural, or industrial product.

Import License :The permission that would allow importation of goods into the Kingdom.

Export License :The permission that would allow exportation of local and foreign goods out of the Kingdom.

Automatic License : The import or export license granted in all cases upon fulfillment of the legal requirements stipulated by the Law.

Non-automatic License: The import or export license granted after fulfillment of the required procedures and terms upon consideration of the Line Authority.

Article 3:

The following parties and goods shall be exempted from the import license:

- (1st) Imports in the name of his Royal Majesty the King.
- (2nd) Imports directly in the name of ministries, official departments, and public corporations.
- (3rd) Transit goods, subject to the provisions of the Customs Law and Agriculture Law in force.

If the transit goods are live animals or plants that may carry pests or disease, an import license should be required to ensure that necessary SPS precautions are taken when transiting through the Kingdom.

- (4th) Re-admitted goods to the Kingdom, in its original form or after fixing.
- (5th) Returned national products.
- (6th) Imports for purposes of display and re-export, except for cinema films imported for commercial purposes.
- (7th) Imports directly by the diplomatic and consular commissions for official use.
- (8th) Goods approved by the customs authority to be placed in the Public Storage, provided that it is subject to license if approved to be cleared in accordance with the Customs Law.
- (9th) Personal luggage???
- (10th) Any good subject to automatic license and brought by passengers or arrived at customs houses, provided its value does not exceed (300) JD, and provided it is for non-commercial purposes.
- (11th) Samples of goods, subject to the restrictions set by the customs authority and the Agriculture Law in force.

Samples of seeds, fruit root stock, fertilizers, and pesticides and disinfectants may be entered for purposes of registering the products for future use in Jordan. However, some of these products may present a health or environmental risk and so import licenses should probably be required in those cases.

- (12th) Re-exported goods prior to its clearance.
- (13th) Goods admitted to free zones, free shops and sold on airplanes and ships, **except for live animals and plants.**

This relates to the free zone issue—animal and plant health risks must be taken into consideration even in the free zones.

Article 4:

The import license shall have the following data, and the Line Authority may amend such data upon request of the import license holder:

- (1st) Type of License
- (2nd) Name of Line Authority issuing the license
- (3rd) Name of Importer
- (4th) Class of goods
- (5th) Harmonized System Code for good
- (6th) Quantity of goods
- (7th) Value of goods in Jordanian Dinars (C & F)

Why is this on the import license? The value of an import consignment may not be known at the time that the license is applied for. This is especially the case for agricultural commodities which are priced at fluctuating world prices. At best this can only be considered an estimated value and there should be provision for changes in the C&F value when the good enter the country.

- (8th) Country of origin
- (9th) Place of Freight
- (10th) Center of customs clearance
- (11th) Date of issuing the license
- (12th) Date of expiration of the license
- (13th) Any other information found necessary by the Line Authority

Article 5:

A Fee shall be collected on import license corresponding the services rendered, and the Line Authority shall determine such fee in accordance with Instructions issued by the Line Authority and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 6:

1st- An application for obtaining an import license may be submitted at any time prior to the customs clearance.

This could be problematic for live animals or plants that require quarantine.

2nd- In case of loss of license, the Line Authority shall replace it within a week from receiving the request for replacement.

Article 7:

A- The following persons, companies, entities and corporations shall have the right to import through import cards:

Does this mean that an import license is not needed? This is okay as long as the importer knows that SPS certificates are required for all agricultural product imports.

1. Jordanian companies, persons, entities and corporations holding a professional license allowing importation.
2. Foreign companies, persons, entities and corporations holding a professional license allowing importation.
3. Religious, scientific, cooperative, press, agricultural and charitable institutions and entities, hospitals, banks, regional offices, companies under incorporation, municipalities and professionals, provided the imports are necessary to achieve its objectives.
4. Individuals, provided that goods required to be imported are for non-commercial purposes.
5. Companies, persons, entities and sole proprietorships registered with an official body to establish development projects in the Kingdom.

6. Foreign operating companies registered in accordance with the Companies Law, provided that the goods imported are necessary to achieve its objectives.
- B- A Register named the "Importers Register" shall be kept at the Ministry of Industry and Trade whereby names and addresses of persons obtaining import licenses and all data related to their imports.
- C- The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall issue the Instructions required to implement Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Article, and shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall determine the procedures and terms for registering in the Importers Register.

Article 8:

The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall collect a fee of (5) JD for registering as first time in the Importers Register.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall collect a fee of (2) JD for issuing an import card.

The Line Authority shall issue instructions which shall be published in the Official Gazette to determine the terms and requirements for obtaining a license provided they include the following;

1. License application
2. Import card, or professional license
3. Payment of the license fee

At MOA we are assuming that applications for goods governed by MOA will be sent directly to MOA. Is this compatible with the intent of the law and this regulation?

Article 9:

The following goods and parties shall be exempted from the export license:

- (1st) Exports in the name of His Royal Majesty the King.\
- (2nd) Exports by diplomatic and consular commissions.
- (3rd) Transit exports.

This is okay as long as transit imports of live animals and plants have been approved by license.

(4th) Exports from free zones.

Does GOJ have authority here?

(5th) Exports and re-exported goods prior to the customs clearance.

(6th) Imports under temporary entry.

(7th) Exports abroad to be fixed or to complete manufacturing or for filling, or for display, and consequently returned to the Kingdom.

(8th) Personal luggage.

(9th) Goods of Jordanian origin.

Doesn't this include any and all goods, even those listed in the instructions as requiring automatic export licenses??

Article 10:

The export license shall have the following data, and the Line Authority may amend such data upon request of the export license holder:

(1st) Type of License

(2nd) Name of Line Authority issuing the license

(3rd) Name of Exporter

(4th) Country of Destination

(5th) Customs exit center

(6th) Class of goods

(7th) Harmonized System Code for good

(8th) Value of goods in Jordanian Dinars

Again, this may not be known at the time the application for the export license is submitted.

(9th) Quantity or Weight of goods

(10th) Country of origin

(11th) Date of issuing the license

(12th) Date of expiration of the license

(13th) Any other information found necessary by the Line Authority

Article 11:

A Fee shall be collected on export license corresponding the services rendered, and the Line Authority shall determine such fee in accordance with Instructions issued by the Line Authority and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 12:

For purposes of this Regulation, the Line Authority may:

- 1st- Authorize any of its employees to sign import and export licenses or the decisions relating to replacement, renewal or amendment.
- 2nd- Authorize the General Director of the Customs Department to amend the origin of the goods, or the place of shipment, or the place of clearance in accordance with Instructions issued by the Line Authority, and the General Director of the Customs department may authorize any of the Department's employees to execute all or any of these authorities.

Comment: MOA will not be able to do this for products that present potential health risks because they depend on the country of origin and sometimes the place of shipment.

Article 13:

- 1st- The line Authority may issue instructions required to implement the provisions of this Regulations provided they do not conflict or violate its provisions.
- 2nd- Import and Export Regulation No. (74) for the Year 1992 shall be repealed.

INSTRUCTIONS NO. () FOR THE YEAR 2000

Attachment 18b: Import and Export Instructions*(as being discussed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade)*

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Import and Export Law No. () for the Year 2000, I have decided to issue the following instructions:

First: The following goods listed in Table 1 below shall be subject to automatic import licenses, **subject to instructions five and six below**, issued by the Line Authority designated below thereto:

Table 1

HS Code	Imported Items	Line Authority
Ex 19.05.30	Biscuits	Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)
Ex 22.01.10	Mineral Water	MIT
25.01	Table Salt	MIT
10.06	Rice	MIT
11.01	Wheat Flour and other Wheat Products	MIT
17.01	Sugar	MIT
10.01	Wheat	MIT
10.03	Barley	MIT
10.05	Corn	MIT
24.02.20	Cigarettes	MIT
Ex 97.05.00	Stuffed Wild Animals	Ministry of Agriculture
20.02.90	Tomato Paste	Ministry of Agriculture
15.09	Olive Oil	Ministry of Agriculture
29.03.4	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	Public Corporation for Protection of the Environment
Ex 84 and Ex 85	New electric equipment	MIT
85.25.10 85.25.20	Wireless transmitters and receivers; transmission and reception stations	Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC)
85.25.201	Cellular Telephone systems	TRC
85.43.209 85.26.92	All kinds of remote control equipment (except those for video and television)	TRC

Second:

The following goods listed in Table 2 below shall be subject to automatic export licenses, **subject to the provision of item four below**, issued by the Line Authority designated below thereto:

Table 2

HS Code	Exported Items	Line Authority
10.01	Wheat	MIT
11.01	Wheat flour and other wheat products (Semolina, bran, broken wheat)	MIT
17.01	Sugar	MIT
19.02.111 19.02.191	Macaroni and vermicelli	MIT
10.06.10 10.01.20	Rice (ordinary brand)	MIT
25.15	Marble Slabs	Natural Resources Authority (NRA)
25.17.41	Broken marble	NRA
Chapter 26	Mineral ores	NRA
Ex Chapter 25	The argillaceous material extracted from the Dead Sea	NRA
28.44	Radioactive materials and sources, and exhausted uranium	NRA
15.09	Olive oil	Ministry of Agriculture
Chapters 7 & 8	Fresh fruit and vegetables destined to trade protocol countries	Ministry of Agriculture

Third:

The following goods listed in Table 3 below shall be subject to non-automatic import licenses issued by the Line Authority designated below thereto:

Table 3

HS Code	Item	Justification	Line Authority
Ex 40.12	Used automobile tires	Safety	MIT
Ex 84 and Ex85	Used electric equipment	Health, Safety and environment	MIT
Ex 90.09	Used photocopiers	Health and Safety	
04.02	Milk for industrial use	Health	MIT
Chapter 1	Live animals	Health	Ministry of Agriculture
0511.10	Frozen animal semen	Health	Ministry of Agriculture
Chapter 2	Fresh chilled and frozen meat	Health	Ministry of Agriculture

HS Code	Item	Justification	Line Authority
Chapter 31	Fertilizers	Environment	Ministry of Agriculture
38.8	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectors	Health and Environment	Ministry of Agriculture
12.09	Seed and fruits, used for sewing	Plant Health	Ministry of Agriculture
30.03 30.04	Veterinary medicines	Animal Health	Ministry of Agriculture
Chapter 93	All kinds of arms and ammunition	National security	Ministry of Interior, Public Security Department (PSD)
36.01 36.02 36.03 36.04	All kinds of explosives	National security	PSD
82.11	Pen knives and similar articles	National security Public order	PSD
95.01	Children automobile toys operated with fuel	Safety	PSD
95.03.90	Remote control and toy airplanes	Safety	PSD
95.04.10	Electrical and electronic video games machines	Public moral	PSD
85.43	Self-defense electrical equipment	National security Public order	PSD
Ex 28.34.299	Ammonium Nitrates	National security Public order	PSD
28.44	Radio-active materials and uranium	National security Health Safety Environment	Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources
85.31	Wireless alarm equipment	National security Health	TRC
85.26.91 85.26.10	Radar apparatus	National security Safety Health	TRC

HS Code	Item	Justification	Line Authority
85.17.11	Cordless telephones	National security Health	TRC
8518.10	Cordless microphones	National security Health	TRC
85.17	Electrical equipment for line telephony and telegraphy	Safety Environment	TRC
85.43.899	Decoders	National security Health	TRC
85.29.101 85.43.891	Satellites	National security Safety Health	TRC
90.09	Colored photocopying machines	National security	Central Bank of Jordan
29.41 30.02 30.03 30.04	Medicaments, antibiotics, human blood, vaccines	Health	Ministry of Health (MOH)
21.06.90	Food preparations used by athletes	Health	MOH
28.27.51	Bromides of potassium	Health	MOH
33.02	Food colorings	Health	MOH
68.11	Sheets and pipes of asbestos	Health	MOH
04.02 21.06.90 1901.10 1901.90	Milk and foods for children	Health	MOH
21.05	Ice cream and other edible ice	Health	MOH
84.70.90	Postage franking machines	National security	Ministry of Post and Communications
29.03.4	Frion gas	Safety Environment	Public Corporation for Protection of the Environment
84.30.4	Boring machinery for water	Conservation of Natural Resources	Ministry of Water & Irrigation

HS Code	Item	Justification	Line Authority
Chapters 61 and 62	Military clothing	National security	General Command of the Armed Forces

Fourth: All goods exported to Iraq and Syria shall be subject to automatic export licenses issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Fifth: Dairy Products and fresh fruits and vegetables imported from counties with which Jordan has trade agreements shall be subject to automatic import licenses issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Sixth: The following goods imported from Syria shall be subject to automatic import licenses issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade:

- 1st- Clothing, fabrics and shoes in all its kinds.
- 2nd- Biscuits, chocolates and sweets in all its kinds.
- 3rd- Ceramic tiles, except for pool tiles.
- 4th- Soda beverages and cocktail juices.
- 5th- Plastic and iron wipers.

Seventh: These instructions shall come into force thirty days after the date of publication in the Official Gazette.